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REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1912-13

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(Ending 30th June 1913)

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1913

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

(Ending 30th June 1913.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning -
Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical Features and
Population,
reference is invited to paras 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12,
and for particulars concerning –
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration and
Administrative Divisions,
reference is invited to paras 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about a week in September 1912, and in the beginning of November 1912 visited Mercara, in Coorg. His Highness made a provincial tour for two weeks in December 1912 and again for about a week in February 1913, visiting chiefly the malnad districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. During the summer of 1913, His Highness proceeded to Ootacamund on the 23rd April, remained on the Hills for about six weeks and returned to the capital on the 8th June 1913.

Other events.

2. His Highness the Yuvaraja proceeded on a tour in Europe in March 1913 with a staff of three officers and a young gentleman of the Ursu community, spent about six months in his travels and returned to the capital on the 5th October 1913. In the course of his travels, His Highness the Yuvaraja visited numerous institutions in England and on the Continent, studying the varied activities of the countries he passed through.

The Dewan and Councillors.

3. Pradhanasiromani Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E., retired from the office of the Dewan on the 10th November 1912 and His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., C.I.E., as Dewan and *ex-officio* President of the Council. Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., Excise Commissioner, was appointed Second Councillor in His Highness the Maharaja's State Council, in the place of Mr. D. Devaraj Urs who died in December 1912. The Dewan, Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, toured in the malnad parts of the State from 3rd to 17th March 1913 to study the conditions of the malnad and in the month of June he paid a visit to the west coast for seeing the harbours of Mangalore and Malpe in connection with the Arsikere-Mangalore Railway project.

The Mysore Civil Service.

4. The rules for the recruitment of officers to the Mysore Civil Service were revised in January 1913 providing, chiefly among other things, for the holding of a competitive examination for the selection of officers.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

5. As the work of the Mysore Economic Conference grew in extent and importance, a full-time officer was appointed as Secretary to the Conference and also Secretary to Government, in order to co-ordinate the work of the Committees of the Conference and the departments of Government concerned.

6. The following is an account of the work during the year of the three Committees of the Economic Conference for Agriculture, Education, and Industries and Commerce.

7. The Agricultural Committee adopted a programme of work for the next three years, issued pamphlets and leaflets on subjects connected with agriculture, sericulture and horticulture, and sanctioned grants to the several District Agricultural Associations working in the State. Well-boring operations were conducted in some localities and the results of the experiments were embodied in a brief preliminary note. A memorandum was issued explaining clearly the object and scope of the scheme framed by the Committee for the creation of large self-contained farms. Arrangements were made for the supply of fodder and fuel plants from the nurseries started in State forests. An allotment of Rs. 1,000 was made for the free distribution of seeds and plants to raiyats on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1913. A sprayer and other necessary appliances were supplied to each district to fight out insect pests. The scholarship holders under training in sericulture at the Tata's Silk Farm during the last year were examined both in theory and practice and the majority of them passed in all the subjects of examination. One of them, a Mahomedan, was deputed for higher training in weaving at the Sir Louis Dane Weaving Institute at Ludhiana. Five of the successful students were appointed as Assistant Sericultural Inspectors to assist the raiyats in adopting improved methods of sericulture. Scholarships were allotted to 20 new students during the year for training in sericulture at the Tata's Silk Farm. The possibility of finding a market for eri silk was investigated. An exhibition of sericultural products and appliances was given at the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and at the Bangalore Christmas Fête and there was also a demonstration of the work of a country reel which had been improved upon by the Sericultural Inspectors. Scholarships were newly allotted to 12 students for training in horticulture at the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore. Fifty Associates were nominated to the Agricultural Committee from all parts of the State for the local investigation of questions and subjects and the submission of reports and suggestions to District and Central Committees for consideration.

8. The Education Committee dealt with certain new subjects and submitted recommendations with regard to them. It was recommended that the existing orders regarding the medical inspection of school children should be strictly enforced, that intimation should be given to the parents of the defects noticed and proper medical treatment given to such pupils at dispensaries. Recommendations were made with regard to the method and the time to be devoted to religious and moral instruction in the several classes, and the various steps to be adopted towards the establishment of free public libraries and reading rooms in Bangalore, Mysore and other places. Recommendations were also made as to the organisation of special classes for teaching drawing and music and for a course of lectures on such subjects as hygiene, sanitation, accidents and injuries, first aid and preventible diseases. With regard to the proposed University for Mysore, the Committee recommended that British Indian Universities be approached with a view to procure the necessary recognition for Local University examinations to enable candidates passing them to gain admission into colleges outside the State. The Committee submitted their opinion on schemes for improving industrial schools and for giving practical instruction in elementary schools. A draft grant-in-aid code was prepared and the Committee's programme of work was revised so as to include subjects requiring fresh or further investigation during the next three years.

9. The creation of a separate department of Industries and Commerce was sanctioned during the year. Ten bulletins were issued by the Industries and Commerce Committee and related mostly to subjects connected with industrial development, one of them related to the prospects of Nandidrug and Kalhattagiri serving as popular hot weather resorts, and another embodied all the information available regarding the external trade of the State during the decade, 1901-1911. The preparation of a draft report on the industrial

survey of the State was completed during the year. The Committee investigated the questions of the establishment of a tile factory, a factory for the manufacture of bone dust, an up-to-date sugar factory for the manufacture of sugar direct from cane, pharmaceutical works and sandalwood oil factory, and submitted recommendations regarding the concessions to be offered by Government to facilitate their establishment. The improvement of the weaving industry received considerable attention from the Committee and action was taken in the matter of establishing a weaving factory with all the latest improvements and devising measures calculated to lead to the adoption of improved weaving appliances by the local weavers. A grant was made by the Committee for supplying some of the weavers at Hole-Narsipur with fly shuttle looms at half cost. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was set apart for the purchase of suitable yarn to be woven at the weaving factory and sold to the local weavers with a view to the introduction of the manufacture of shawls. The prospects of starting a match factory and a paper-making industry in the State were carefully investigated. Installations of sugar-cane crushing plants were made at three places under the direction of the department of Industries and Commerce. Recommendations were made by the Committee with regard to the supply of electric power for minor industries, to the extension of telegraph facilities and to the opening of an industrial depôt in an important trade centre.

10. At the Birthday session held at Mysore on the 12th June 1913 and subsequent days, the Economic Conference discussed and approved of the majority of the recommendations referred to above and also passed propositions regarding the following subjects. It was proposed that an income-tax should be imposed on lines similar to those in British India, with necessary modifications to suit local conditions and that the revenues from it should be set apart for the expansion and improvement of primary education. The abolition of the tax on oil-mills and the levy of an export duty on certain articles such as skins, hides and leather were recommended. The introduction of the scheme of compulsory education in all district headquarter towns and in one or more large towns selected in each district, and the establishment of model infant schools in places where there is a demand for them were also recommended. The measures recommended with the object of helping the advancement of female education were the establishment of a boarding house in connection with the Maharani's College, the opening of one or two boarding schools for girls of the middle school standard in other places, and the establishment of a high school for girls at Bangalore. Questions relating to the establishment of railway connection with a convenient seaport on the west coast in order to reduce the loss in the foreign trade of the State, the introduction of motor traction services for passengers and goods on some of the important trade routes in the State, and the establishment of a large up-to-date paper mill and of a porcelain factory were referred to the Industries and Commerce Committee for investigation. The establishment of an agricultural and industrial museum at Bangalore was recommended. The formation of a State-aided Bank called the Bank of Mysore on the lines suggested by the Economic Conference with its headquarters at Bangalore was sanctioned in March 1913 and several concessions were granted by Government to the Bank which has since commenced work.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

11. The twenty-ninth session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 23rd October 1912 and succeeding days, 281 members having been returned for 285 seats. Out of these, 212 members were elected as taluk members during the triennial election of 1912 and the rest were deputed by the several district boards, municipal councils and various associations in the State. Altogether 595 subjects of general and local interest were discussed during the session of the Assembly.

The British Resident.

12. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore during the year under report.

Relations with the British Government.

13. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1912-13).

Extent of arable lands.

14. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,859,144 acres as against 18,855,657 acres in the previous year. Of this, 1,383,780 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,475,364 acres, of which 8,558,260 acres were assessed lands available for cultivation and the remaining 8,917,104 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

15. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,591,650 acres representing 88·70 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 49,207 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

16. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,096,345 with an area of 7,165,834 acres, giving an average of 6·53 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1912-13).

Original survey and classification.

17. All the Government villages in the State having been surveyed and settled, the original survey and settlement operations are now confined only to inam villages. During the year under report, 4 inam villages comprising 873 fields with an area of 3,504 acres were surveyed and 8 villages containing 1,225 fields measuring 4,030 acres were classed.

Revision survey

18. Resurvey operations were completed in 608 villages, consisting of 248 villages in the Hassan taluk, 352 villages of the late Kadaba (present Gubbi) taluk, one village in the Kunigal taluk and 7 villages in the Magadi taluk. The total area resurveyed was 432,658 acres or 676·03 square miles. Besides, subdivision of the lands of the Kallode-Bore kaval in the Hole-Narsipur taluk and of 20 villages in the Shimoga taluk and miscellaneous work in connection with the demarcation of the eastern block of the Hadikere forest in the Tarikere taluk were carried out.

Reclassification.

19. The original soil classification is left undisturbed during the revision settlement but water-supply to wet and garden lands is reclassified so as to make the revised assessment correspond with the facilities for irrigation as actually enjoyed by the lands during resurvey. These operations were carried out in 456 villages situated in the Nelamangala and Magadi taluks. The total number of fields classed was 15,991 measuring 52,412 acres.

Revision settlement.

20. The revised rates of assessment of the Shimoga taluk were announced in January last and will be levied with effect from the official year 1913-14. Proposals for the revision settlement of the late Koratagere taluk were sanctioned in August last and the rates will be announced in the current cold weather.

21. A few particulars regarding the results of the revision settlement introduced into the Shimoga taluk are given below.

The tract brought under revision settlement is the Shimoga taluk as it stood at the original settlement in 1875. This differs from the present Shimoga taluk in that the latter includes in addition to the above tract 56 villages of the Kumsi sub-taluk and also sixteen villages transferred from the late Anantapur and Lakvalli taluks. The tract is semi-malnad, surrounded on almost all sides by hills, but well supplied with communications. The

extension of the railway to Shimoga has greatly improved its external trade. The recent manganese industry has attracted much labour and capital into the tract. The natural resources of the tract combined with the advantages of markets and other facilities would have resulted in great material progress but for the fact that the locality was subjected to epidemics in recent years. The revised and sanctioned rates are very moderate having regard to the present condition of the tract in all its aspects. The revision has resulted in an increase of only 8 per cent over the collections of 1907-08. The average old and new rates are as shown below :—

	Old	New
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 11 9	0 13 5
Wet	2 11 5	2 14 6
Garden	8 0 2	5 8 8

The average rate on the entire tract has been slightly raised from Rs. 1-7-9 to Rs. 1-9-6 per acre. The revision will result in an increase to the land revenue of the tract by Rs. 8,675.

Cost of the department.

22. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,46,260 as against Rs. 1,49,270 of the previous year.

Survey maps.

23. Maps of 197 villages in resettled taluks and also maps of 543 villages, copies of which were out of stock, were printed and issued during the year.

Potgi settlement.

24. The potgi of the village officers in the resettled taluks of Hosdurga, Sorab, Channagiri and Bangalore and parts of Magadi, Hoskote and Honnali taluks was revised during the year. In addition to this, the decennial revision of potgi in the taluks of Malur, Chamarajnagar, Bagepalli and in the Turuvekere sub-taluk was also made during the year. The potgi payable to the village officers of the Sringeri Jahgir and 20 inam villages, situated in Arkalgud, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Dodballapur taluks, into which survey and settlement had been introduced, was also fixed during the year.

III. Land Revenue (1912-13).

Alienation.

25. The extent of assessed waste lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 190 acres 6 guntas and 33 square yards as shewn below :—

	A.	G.	Sq. yards.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones	63	24	0
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	105	35	33
(3) For improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	19	2	0
(4) For improvement of roads	1	25	0
Total ...	190	6	33

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

26 The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 84,403 acres as against 67,161 acres and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished was 17,476 acres as against 17,107 acres in the previous year. The increase in the area taken up for cultivation was due to good rain-fall during the year and the impetus thereby given to the expansion of cultivation.

Area under cultivation.

27. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,319,019 acres as against 6,047,455 acres in the previous year. Of this, 962,568 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops as against 938,043 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

28. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,05,44,947 as against Rs. 1,04,42,816 in the previous year. Including uncollected arrears at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,18,38,907 as against

Rs. 1,20,48,708 in 1911-12. The net recoverable demand for the year, however, was Rs. 1,18,10,466 as the arrears referred to above include Rs. 28,441 which was remitted during the year. Out of this, Rs. 28,030 was remitted on account of arrears of the previous year.

Collections.

29. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,04,81,215, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,29,251 at the end of the year. The percentage of collections to the net demand during the year was 88·74 as against 89·00 during the previous year.

Coercive processes.

30. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 75,895 as against 80,583 in the year previous. There was thus a decrease in the total number of processes issued. It is a matter for satisfaction that by the mere issue of demand notices, so much as Rs. 8,42,076 or 83·15 per cent was recovered out of the total of Rs. 10,12,712 realized by all the processes.

IV. Inam Settlement (1912-13).

Original work.

31. During the year eighteen land inams comprising an extent of 46 acres and 30 guntas and assessed at Rs. 83-8-0 were newly confirmed on a combined quit-rent of Rs. 8-14-0. Nineteen minor inams were resumed and struck off the inam registers which resulted in a reduction of Rs. 50-4-4 in the inam revenue, while there was a corresponding increase of Rs. 157-14-9 under land revenue in the shape of assessment.

Revision of quit-rent.

32. Fifteen land inams were revised during the year, the revision leading to a reduction of quit-rent by Rs. 51-1-0.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

33. During the year, the number of quit-rent registers prepared was 90 for confirmed cases and 103 for resumed and struck-off cases. Besides these, 350 supplemental final quit-rent registers and correction statements were also prepared and issued on the basis of Purvani Tarav Patriks and Government orders. Final title-deeds for whole inam villages in the Tumkur district and also 3,739 final title-deeds for minor inam villages of the Sidlaghatta and Bowringpet taluks were prepared. The revised final quit-rent register of the Malur taluk consisting of 1,767 cases was completed.

Cost of the department.

34. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 4,428 as against Rs. 4,456 in the year previous and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,84,924. The total addition to the annual revenue by the settlement of inams was Rs. 2,73,352.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1912-13).

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

35. During the year under report the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood variously at 12, 11, 12 and 13 at different periods.

One meeting of the Council was held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

36. Besides the six bills pending consideration by the Legislative Council during the previous year, namely, (1) a Bill for the establishment of Village Courts in Mysore, (2) the Partition Bill, (3) the Bill to regulate the emigration of minors and other persons beyond the limits of the Mysore State, (4) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901, (5) a Bill to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902 and (6) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year :—

(1) The Mysore Muzrai Bill,
(2) The Elementary Education Bill,
(3) The Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906,
(4) The Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, and
(5) The Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

37. Two of the bills as detailed below were passed into law during the year. In addition, a Bill further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, the consideration of which is excluded from the scope of the Mysore Legislative Council, was also passed by Government. The remaining nine bills were in various stages of progress.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws passed.

38. *The Mysore Emigration Regulation.*

Regulation I of 1913.

Complaints were occasionally received that recruiters of a low class induced minors to emigrate from Mysore without the consent of their legal guardians and that others were deceived by false representations. To guard against such malpractices, the Regulation was passed reproducing some of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act. There is practically no emigration at present to any country beyond India and Ceylon, and such emigration must necessarily take place through some port or other place in British India, at which it will be subject to the provisions of the Indian Emigration Laws. As the British Indian Act protects not only British Indian subjects but also all natives of India in which term the natives of this State would be included, it was not necessary to reproduce in this Regulation all the elaborate rules and precautions adopted in the Indian Act.

The provisions in this Regulation will not apply to recruitment of coolies for labour in British India or Ceylon, unless it is specially prohibited under section 8 of the Regulation. The Regulation is thus intended to be used as auxiliary to the administration of the British Act in respect of emigration to other places.

Regulation II of 1913.

39. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation.*

As the Indian Army Act, 1911, has repealed the Indian Articles of War, Act V of 1869, the references to the latter in the Mysore Military Regulation have been changed accordingly. The maximum limit of corporal punishment has also been reduced from 50 to 30 lashes.

Regulation III of 1913.

40. *The Partition Regulation.*

The provisions contained in Rules 13 and 14 of Order XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, regulate the mode of effecting a partition of immovable property not paying revenue to Government in execution of decrees of civil courts. Under these provisions it is incumbent on the courts to award a share in the property to each one of the sharers, though, under certain circumstances, to equalise the value of such shares money compensation can be awarded in addition. It was represented that a division of the property into as many shares as there were parties entitled to a share was, at times, impracticable and that in the interests of the parties themselves it was desirable that the courts should possess a discretion to sell the property and divide the proceeds. Several such cases had occurred in the city of Mysore. Petty houses where not more than one family could reside had to be partitioned off and divided among several co-sharers with the result that free access to light and air was shut out and the house rendered insanitary.

This Regulation which has been based on the Partition Act, 1893, of British India, provides against such evils by giving the court power to sell under certain circumstances the properties sought to be partitioned and to distribute the proceeds.

The provisions of any special law regarding partition of immovable property paying revenue to Government, such as section 54 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, and sections 122 and 123 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, are not affected by this Regulation.

Rules under Acts and Regulations.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

(1) The Government Savings Banks Act.

41. Under the Government Savings Banks Act, V of 1873.

(*a*) Rule IV of the rules fixing the annual limit of Rs. 2,000 and aggregate limit of Rs. 5,000 for deposits was abrogated.

(*b*) A revised form for security deposit under rule 9 was issued.

(*c*) Rules were issued empowering nomination to Savings Banks Account by depositors.

(2) The Opium Act.

42. Under section 5 of the Opium Act, I of 1878.

(*a*) The quantity that can be transported under a license was reduced from three to one tola.

(*b*) Certain reduction was also made in the quantity of preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking that can be manufactured by any person for his domestic use only, and not for sale.

(3) The Civil Courts Regulation.

43. A Munsiff's court at Dodballapur was established and under section 5 of the Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883, the local jurisdiction of that court was fixed and certain alterations in the local jurisdiction of the Munsiff's court at Chikballapur and the court of the Principal Munsiff of Bangalore were made. The designations "Principal Munsiff" and "Additional Munsiff" of the two courts at each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were changed into the "First Munsiff" and "Second Munsiff," respectively.

(4) The Mysore Land Revenue Code.

44. Under the Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

(*a*) The rules regarding the grant of lands for rubber cultivation were revised.

(*b*) New rules were substituted for rules 64 and 65 *re* notice of relinquishment of an occupancy and appendices F and G were revised.

(*c*) A new rule as rule 73 A was inserted for treating, as a recognised share of a survey number under certain conditions, the shares of co-occupants and co-sharers.

(*d*) The provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code were extended to a number of inam villages.

(5) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation.

45. In rule V (B) of the rules framed under section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890, a new scale of maximum limits of time allowed for repayment in the case of loans under section 194 of the Land Revenue Code was substituted for the old scale.

46. Under section 12 of the Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890. (6) The Mysore Arms Regulation.

(*a*) New rules were substituted for rules 15 and 23 of the Arms Rules so as to empower District Magistrates and Magistrates of Sub-Divisions to issue for 3 years at a time licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection or of display and to authorise the Amildar to renew such licenses under certain conditions for one year at a time.

(*b*) Forms IV and V appended to the Arms Regulation were revised.

47. Under the Factories Regulation. (7) The Mysore Factories Regulation.

(*a*) It was declared that the prohibition contained in sub-section (1) of section 5 B, regarding the employment of persons on a Sunday, shall not apply to the Goribidnur Sugar Factory owned by Mr. Haji Ismail Sait.

(*b*) Under section 20 of the Regulation, the Mahalakshmi Ginning Factory, the Shadaksharappa Ginning Factory and the Cotton Press Factory of the South India and Mysore Manufacturing Company, Limited, working at Davangere, Chitaldrug district, were declared to be factories for all the purposes of the Regulation.

48. Under the Mysore Railway Regulation, IV of 1894. (8) The Mysore Railway Regulation.

(*a*) Under section 31,

(i) revised rules were issued under the General Rules for working open lines of Railway, for the packing and carriage by railway in Mysore of offensive and dangerous goods, and for imposing penalties for the breaches ; and

(ii) chicken-pox and mumps were added to the list of infectious and contagious disorders enumerated in rule 7, Chapter II, Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of Railway.

(*b*) Under section 117 clause (1), it was declared that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company shall be liable to pay house, water and lighting taxes in respect of the railway buildings situated in certain railway stations, in aid of the funds of the municipal councils and unions of those places.

49. Under the Government Securities Regulation, IX of 1894, it was declared that the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Regulation shall apply to the office of the Dewan of Mysore. (9) The Government Securities Regulation.

50. Under section 42 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900, the fees payable on copies of judgments of criminal courts were limited to annas eight. (10) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation.

51. Under the Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900. (11) The Mysore Forest Regulation.

(*a*) Certain areas were constituted State forests.

(*b*) The lists of classified trees relating to the Mysore and Kolar districts were modified.

(*c*) A new rule was substituted for rule (8) of the rules for the sale of timber by public auction.

(*d*) The Devarayadurga State forest was reserved permanently as a Game Preserve.

52. Para (2), rule 3 of the rules under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901, regarding the killing of male bison, was modified. (12) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

53. Under the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901. (13) The Mysore Excise Regulation.

(*a*) Under section 29, the maximum strength of the foreign spirits that could be sold was reduced from 15° to 25° under proof.

(*b*) Under section 71, the rule regarding the sale of any medicated article containing coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, etc., except under a license was modified.

54. Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902. (14) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation.

(*a*) Certain villages were constituted into unions.

(*b*) The schedule of the maximum rates of tolls leviable on public roads and bridges in Mysore was revised.

(15) The Mysore Registration Regulation.

55. Under the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*a*) A revised table of fees for registration of documents of the class registerable in Book I was substituted for the old scale tentatively for two years.

(*b*) A new rule was substituted for rule 30A in the matter of taking thumb impressions of the executants of documents presented for registration.

(*c*) New rules were substituted for rules 21, 22, 24 and 25 relating to the conditions of acceptance for registration and also the cases of deficient stamps.

(*d*) The table of fees for the optional registration of documents registerable in Book IV was revised.

(16) The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.

56. Under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, III of 1903, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees was appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, for purposes of the provisions of section 23 of the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903.

(17) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

57. Under section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, II of 1904, the Bench of Magistrates for the Bangalore city was empowered to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in that section.

(18) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation.

58. Under clause (1) of section 2 of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906, vaccination was declared compulsory for specified periods in the Bangalore city, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Mysore city, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug municipal councils.

(19) The Mysore Mines Regulation.

59. Under the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

(*a*) Under section 3 (6) (*e*) of the Regulation, the following were classed as mining material within the meaning of the said section :—

(1) electric copper wire of any gauge,

(2) all brass fittings appertaining to engines, boilers, compressed air plant and electrical appliances, and

(3) other manufactured parts of machinery.

(*b*) A new schedule was substituted for the old one regarding the reporting of accidents under the rules prescribed under sections 21 and 37.

(*c*) Under section 34, rules for the levy of a tax on dogs kept in the Mining and Sanitary Board area were prescribed.

(20) The Mysore Municipal Regulation.

60. Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

(*a*) All the powers specified in sub-section (2) (*a*) and (*e*) of section 144 (1) were conferred on the Davangere town municipal council; the powers specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*h*) and (*j*) of sub-section 2 of the section on the Tarikere municipal council; and the powers specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*h*) (*i* and *ii*) and (*j*) in sub-section (2) of the section on the Chikmagalur municipal council.

(*b*) Under section 10, the list of *ex-officio* municipal councillors on the Bangalore city municipal council was revised.

(*c*) Under section 176 (1) (*d*), rules were framed for providing against interference with water pipes and sewers in the city of Bangalore.

(21) The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

61. Rule 58 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council appended to the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, regarding the admission of strangers at the Council meetings, was amended.

(22) The Mysore Poisons Regulation.

62. Under the Mysore Poisons Regulation, V of 1910.

(*a*) Rules were passed under sections 2, 4, 9 and 10 (2) of the Regulation, for the purpose of regulating the possession for

sale and the sale of white arsenic and certain other poisons in Mysore.

(*b*) Under rule 17 of the poisons rules, the provisions in respect of poisons other than white arsenic were extended to all areas declared as municipalities under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

63. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911. (23) The Code of Civil Procedure.

(*a*) Under section 29, it was declared that processes issued by any civil or revenue court situate in British India or situate beyond the limits of Mysore but established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, may be served by the courts in Mysore.

(*b*) Under section 44, it was declared that decrees passed by any civil court in the Miraj Senior State may be executed in Mysore.

(*c*) Under section 57, a scale of allowances payable for subsistence of judgment-debtors was fixed.

(*d*) Under proviso (*g*) to section 60 (1) the sums payable out of the Family Pension Fund instituted by Government were exempted from attachment or sale in execution of a decree.

(*e*) Under section 133, His Holiness Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati Swamigalavaru of the Sringeri matt was exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts.

(*f*) Under rule 2, Order XVI, the rates of batta for witnesses in civil cases were fixed.

II. Military (1912-13).

64. The military force of the State is composed of Nature of the force.

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in other districts; and

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

65. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps. Sanctioned strength.

66. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,053. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by one fighting man; the infantry battalions by 3 commissioned and 12 non-commissioned officers and 97 men; and the Transport Corps by 5 commissioned and 2 non-commissioned officers and 29 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service. Actual strength.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments	40	138	734
(*b*) Infantry	51	375	1,271
(*c*) Transport Corps	10	59	375

67. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,023 officers and men, including non-combatants, 468 were Mahomedans and 409 Mahrattas; in The composition of the force.

the infantry regiments, 796 were Mahomedans and 138 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,781; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 329 were Mahomedans and 44 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 546. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

68. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment, with swords and lances; and the infantry regiments, with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

69. One squadron of the Imperial Service Regiment was sent to Mysore for duty during Dasara festivities in October 1912. Two squadrons of the regiment took part in the Field days of the Bangalore Garrison held in January and February 1913 and the whole of the regiment in the Cavalry Brigade training held at Bangalore under the General Officer Commanding, Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade. One squadron of the regiment proceeded to Mysore for duty in connection with the Birthday festivities of H. H. the Maharaja in June 1913. One squadron of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on the 3rd November for duty at the Royal Field Artillery practice camp at Birasandra and returned to head-quarters on the 14th December 1912. Seventeen sowars of the regiment were also employed daily on patrol duty at Shimoga, Pavagada, Jagalur, Gurusiddapura, Gudimakunte and Jogihalli stations. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were, as usual, employed in guarding the treasuries in the State and also in escorting remittances. The reliefs during the year were, as usual, those connected with the guards over the taluk treasuries. One Division Commander and 45 non-commissioned officers and men of the Transport Corps were employed in training Amrut Mahal bullocks from the 5th September to 2nd December 1912. A detachment of the Corps consisting of one officer, 85 non-commissioned officers and men and 106 ponies with 29 carts left for Mysore on the 3rd October for carriage work during Dasara and returned to head-quarters on the 6th November 1912. Six officers, 222 non-commissioned officers and men and 405 ponies, mules and bullocks with 108 carts of the Corps were employed in grass cutting work at Hessarghatta grass farm from the 17th November 1912 to 5th May 1913. A detachment consisting of 2 officers, 145 non-commissioned officers and men and 166 ponies with 54 carts proceeded to Mysore for carriage and tonga work during the Birthday festivities of H. H. the Maharaja in June 1913. Most of the carts were employed in bringing grass from the kavals and some of the ponies were also employed on dak duty.

Efficiency.

70. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Mysore Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being one officer, one farrier, 35 sowars and 95 remounts. The regiment had at the end of the year 476 horses and 254 mules for transport attached to it. Out of the three camels maintained on the mobilization strength, one died during the year and was replaced by a fresh animal purchased at Hyderabad. During the year under report, 480 men of the regiment were fully exercised in musketry, of whom there were 57 marksmen and 139 first class, 163 second class and 99 third class shots. One non-commissioned officer who had been sent for instruction in the 26th class of musketry at Meerut was ranked as 2nd out of 8 qualified in that class and one officer who attended the 27th class of musketry at Meerut was ranked as 3rd in the passed list of 5 cavalry officers. Ninety-one prizes amounting to Rs. 483-4-0 were won by the regimental men in different matches in the South Indian Rifle Association meeting held in September 1912. In the "Lloyd Lindsay match," the "D" squadron of the regiment stood first and the "A" squadron, second. At the central assault-at-arms, in addition to several money prizes won by the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, three first prize cups were secured by an officer for lime-cutting, head and post and lance by sword and for the best man-at-arms. One sowar of the regiment, who attended the

veterinary class held at Poona from January to March 1913, passed with credit. One non-commissioned officer from the regiment attended the 7th signalling class held at Kiyarighat from March to June 1913. Sixteen men of the regiment were trained in stretcher drill. The regiment was inspected by the Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, in March 1913 and the standard of efficiency attained in signalling was reported to be highly satisfactory. The arms of the regiment were inspected by the Chief Civil Master Armourer in October 1912. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry inspected the regiment in January 1913 and reported the progress made by the regiment to be satisfactory.

The Local Service Regiment was, as usual, paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. There were on the roll of the riding school of the regiment 18 recruits and 41 remounts undergoing training at the close of the year and 372 horses were on the strength of this regiment.

In the infantry regiments, the men and the recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as possible, drilled by the Commandants of the battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

The four divisions of the Transport Corps were, as usual, drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in different movements required for the transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies and bullocks. The Corps is under reorganization into a bullock train. At the close of the year there were 360 ponies, 40 mules and 297 bullocks with 299 carts on the strength of the Corps.

71. Clothing was, as usual, made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and to the Palace infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard. The mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers kept at the Military Stores was inspected half-yearly by a committee of officers and found to be in good condition. Military Stores.

72. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,55,273 against Rs. 12,96,980 in the previous year as noted below :— Expenditure.

	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters establishment	49,807	49,654
Imperial Service Lancers	4,04,175	3,49,712
Local Service Regiment	1,76,197	1,81,658
Infantry Regiments	2,30,724	2,25,617
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,41,080	2,49,270
Military Stores	8,192	7,654
Superannuation and retired allowances	86,805	86,855
Miscellaneous	...	4,853
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	12,96,980	12,55,273

73. At the beginning of the year under report, there were at the Farm nine stallions, 106 mares and 132 foals. The births during the year were 27 colts and 21 fillies, giving a percentage of 30·18 births to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were one stallion, ten mares and 49 foals. The casualities including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were one stallion, 26 mares and 64 foals. There were thus at the end of the year under report nine stallions, 90 mares and 117 foals on the Farm. The approximate value of the live stock on the Farm at the end of the year was Rs. 75,614 against Rs. 89,365 at the close of the previous year. Government Stud Farm, Kunigal. Stock.

74. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 46,751 against Rs. 34,630 in the previous year. Expenditure.

III. Police (1912-13).

Constitution.

75. The constitution of the police force continued to be the same as in previous years. The Criminal Investigation department which had hitherto been temporary was made permanent during the year.

Strength.

76. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1911-12		1912-13	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police ...	7	69	7	69	7	66
Gold Fields Police ...	42	277	38	237	42	277
Total ...	49	346	45	306	49	343
City Police, Bangalore ...	51	292	49	277	50	221
City Police, Mysore ...	47	275	44	253	46	258
Total ...	98	567	93	530	96	479
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	167	13	175
District Police other than the above—						
Head quarters including Police School ...	13	6	12	...	13	6
Bangalore district ...	89	533	89	529	88	524
Kolar district ...	79	426	78	425	79	423
Tumkur district ...	85	580	83	580	85	573
Mysore district ...	76	421	73	412	75	329
French Rocks circle ...	44	275	44	274	44	270
Hassan district ...	70	390	67	388	69	383
Shimoga district ...	83	474	83	457	83	352
Kadur district ...	54	380	53	332	53	317
Chitaldrug district ...	87	534	87	525	87	525
Total ...	680	4,019	669	3,922	676	3,702
Grand total ...	840	5,115	820	4,925	834	4,699

The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, 114 Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, 705 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafedars and Sergeants and 5,115 Constables.

The Police Training School.

77. Of the 57 students who were under training in the Headquarter Police Training School at the beginning of the year, 53 attended the final examination. Of these, eight passed the inspector's test and 31 the station house officer's test. A second batch consisting of 26 men in service and seven recruits was under training at the close of the year.

Preservation of order.

78. The number of cases of rioting rose from 45 in the previous year to 61 in the year under report. Of these, one case which occurred at Kannegal in the Chamrajnagar taluk on the 6th November 1912 was attended with the loss of two lives and destruction of property to the value of about Rs. 2,000. The case which was tried by an additional Sessions Judge specially appointed for the purpose was pending at the close of the year and has since ended in the conviction of 73 of the accused, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

Prevention of crime.

79. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 59 persons, of whom 48 were directed by magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Only one

person was ordered to notify his residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

80. Out of a total number of 473 heinous cases reported during the year, 141 cases were partially and two cases fully investigated by Superintendents and 36 were partially and 84 fully investigated by Amildars and Deputy Amildars. The number of finger print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 24,691.

Cognizable cases.

81. There was a slight increase in the number of cognizable cases during the year. Including 4,715 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 10,645 cases in all during the year. Of these, 8 were transferred to the British police; in 172 cases investigation was refused; in 4,128 cases charge sheets were submitted; and 3,419 cases were reported to magistrates on B Form and 838 on C Form. Thus there remained 2,080 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the end of the year. Of the cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,328 cases ended in conviction, 771 in acquittal or discharge, nine were struck off, 11 were withdrawn, 17 were compounded, the accused in one case were warned, and 991 cases were pending before magistrates at the close of the year. Of the 3,419 cases reported on B Form, 1,526 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,893 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 838 cases reported on C Form, the magistrates accepted the police reports in 281 cases, leaving 557 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,258 cases involving 2,835 persons were reported direct to magistrates and in 269 of these cases 561 persons were convicted. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 5,779. Including 1,300 such persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 7,079 persons. Of these, 242 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 44 were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 3,062 were convicted, 1,740 were acquitted or discharged, cases against 3 were withdrawn and those against 34 were compounded, two died, one committed suicide, six escaped, 13 were handed over to the British police and 1,932 were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

82. Serious offences against the person numbered 1,020 against 945 in the previous year. Of these, 59 were cases of murder against the same number in the previous year; 23 of them ended in conviction and 21 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

83. The magistrates dealt with 10,828 non-cognizable cases involving 21,595 persons as against 8,342 cases involving 17,225 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,895 cases involving 2,894 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

84. The village police arrested 67 persons in 56 cases as against 99 persons in 61 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 52 cases with 62 persons ended in conviction as against 53 cases with 85 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 92·8 as against 86·8 in 1911-12.

Previous convictions.

85. Out of a total number of 1,596 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 163 or nearly 10·2 per cent of the total number as against 160 persons or 9·7 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

86. The value of property lost was Rs. 1,69,668 as against Rs. 2,17,473 in the previous year, the total value of property recovered being Rs. 58,773 or 34·6 per cent as against Rs. 1,02,348 or 47·0 per cent in the previous year.

Processes.

87. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 136,803, of which 123,446 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 90·2.

Inspection work.

88. The Inspector-General of Police spent nearly six and a half months in touring in the State and inspected six district offices, 55 investigating centres and 29 sub-stations and out-posts as against two district offices, 33 investigating centres, 12 sub-stations and four out-posts in the previous year. Ninety investigating centres, sub-stations and out-posts were

inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and 431 by Superintendents. Seven investigating centres, 21 sub-stations and 50 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger prints.

89. In the finger print bureau 3,949 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,523 were received for record and 2,426 for search. Of the latter, 380 were traced.

Arms Regulation.

90. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1912 under the Mysore Arms Regulation was 16,410 against 15,773 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 67 persons with the result that 57 were convicted, six acquitted and four were under trial at the end of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

91. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1912 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 265. Prosecutions were instituted in 11 cases involving 15 persons, of which five cases with five persons ended in conviction and five cases with eight persons in acquittal or discharge. The remaining one case was pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

92. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 12 concerned in three cases as against 27 in nine cases in 1911-12. In all the three cases, eight persons were convicted and four discharged.

Rewards.

93. Three hundred and twelve officers and men were rewarded during the year, 70 by promotion, 33 by award of good marks and 209 by money rewards. One hundred and six private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of crime.

Punishments.

94. One hundred and seven officers and men as against 100 in 1911-12 were given black marks; 131 officers and 1,969 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year as against 168 officers and 1,880 men in the preceding year; 98 men were dismissed the service as against one officer and 76 men in 1911-12; and one officer and 32 men were convicted by magistrates as against one officer and 25 men in the previous year. Of these, one was convicted of criminal breach of trust, one of theft, two of cheating, one of outraging the modesty of a woman and the rest of minor offences.

Expenditure.

95. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,12,611 against Rs. 10,11,971 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 640.

IV. Extradition (1912-13).

Extradition.

96. During the year under report, 51 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 46 were British subjects and 5 subjects of the Mysore State. Including 7 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 58 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 35 were convicted, 8 acquitted, 5 discharged and 1 was released on probation of good conduct under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, leaving 9 under trial at the end of the year. Ninety-three persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian and other courts for trial. Of these, 55 were British and 37 Mysore subjects and one was a native of Pondicherry. Of the persons surrendered, 56 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and 37 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were not known except in 21 cases. Of these, 12 ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal, one in discharge and 3 in compromise.

V. Criminal Justice (1912-13).

Courts.

97. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 131. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges,

8 District Magistrates, 26 Magistrates of the first class, 54 Magistrates of the second class and 37 Magistrates of the third class. There were three Justices of the Peace during the year.

The Benches of Honorary Magistrates inaugurated in the year 1909 in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore as an experimental measure, having been found to be successful, were made permanent. A temporary additional Sessions court sat in Mysore from the 10th March to the 16th September 1913 to try the case of rioting which occurred in Kannegal in the Chamrajnagar taluk.

98. The number of offences reported to the several courts during the year was 19,607 as against 17,915 in 1911-12. Of these, 38·90 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 29·01 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 18·29 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 15,889 or 81·63 per cent of the offences reported as against 14,776 or 82·48 per cent in 1911-12. Out of the offences returned as true, 12,665 were under the Indian Penal Code, and 3,224 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,320 or 10·42 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,230 or 10·37 per cent in the previous year. Offences reported.

99. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 15,660, of which 14,406 or 91·99 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,254 pending at the close of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 14,214 cases or 91·09 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 74 cases; and courts of Session 118. The average duration of cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates was 21·47 days against 18·89 days; by the District Magistrates 10·49 days against 15·15 days; and by the courts of Session 39·61 days against 38·20 days in 1911-12. Of the 118 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 102 cases were tried with the aid of assessors. Number of cases brought to trial.

100. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 31,622, of whom 6,148 were arrested by the police, 1,678 were brought before the courts on warrants, 23,795 appeared on summonses and one voluntarily. Including persons involved in the pending cases, the total number of persons under trial during the year was 35,283 as against 32,858 in 1911-12. Number of persons brought to trial.

101. The cases of 30,965 persons or 87·76 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, the cases of 303 persons were disposed of by courts of Session; of 117 by District Magistrates; of 903 by benches of magistrates; and of 29,642 by other magistrates.

102. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 77·02 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 77·30 per cent, and 21·24 per cent were convicted against 21·68 per cent in 1911-12. Thirty-nine persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Results of trial.

103. Of the persons convicted, 17 were sentenced to death, 12 to transportation, 1 to penal servitude, 2,044 to imprisonment, one to forfeiture of property, 4,830 to fine, and 91 to whipping. Punishments.

The records of 8 cases involving 17 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions courts for confirmation. Including one case involving one person pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 9 cases involving 18 persons. In 3 cases involving 6 persons the sentence of death was confirmed, in 2 cases involving 2 persons the sentence of death was commuted into one of transportation for life, while in one case involving 4 persons the sentence was reversed and the accused persons were ordered to be set at liberty. Three cases involving 6 persons were pending at the close of the year. One person who was sentenced to death and one person who was sentenced to transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. The sentence of death in the former case was commuted into one of transportation for life and the memorial in the latter case was rejected.

Of the 2,091 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation and persons committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 25·97 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 62·17 per cent to imprisonment for six months and under, 9·13 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under two years, 1·86 per cent to imprisonment between two years and seven years and the rest to imprisonment for over seven years.

In the majority of the cases, *viz.*, 3,894 out of 4,830, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10; in 24 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; and in only 4 cases was the fine above Rs. 500, there being none above Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 54,992 and the amount realized Rs. 49,096. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,093.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

104. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 414 involving 600 persons. Of these, 72 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and 29 to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

105. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 102,241. Of these, 94,763 were detained for one day, 6,229 for two days, 905 for three days and 344 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 44,162. The number of witnesses that were examined in Sessions cases was 1,597 as against 1,182 in 1911-12. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 5,611 as against Rs. 3,267 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

106. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 18 as against 16 in the previous year.

Appeals.

107. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 868 appeals involving 1,610 persons. Of these, 863 were appeals from convictions and five from orders of acquittal.

Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 133 appeals, the courts of Session 162, and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers 573. In 70 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 357 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 79 cases they were modified, in 239 cases the sentences were reversed, in one case the proceedings were quashed, in 9 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered; 2 cases were referred to the Chief Court by the Sessions Judge; and 111 cases involving 261 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Inclusive of one appeal pending at the close of the previous year, there were five appeals against orders of acquittal for disposal as against seven in 1911-12. Only one of these was disposed of, the order of the lower court having been reversed and the remaining four cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

108. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 41·73 days as against 28 days in 1911-12; in the Sessions courts, 24·66 days as against 26·39 days; and in the courts of subordinate magistrates, 26·09 days as against 19·08 days in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

109. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 899 persons. In the case of 278 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 187 persons the orders of the lower court were confirmed, in the case of 7 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 49 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 72 persons they were reversed, in the case of 7 persons procedings were quashed; and new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 80 persons. The District Magistrates referred the cases of 8 persons for revision to the Chief Court. The cases of 211 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

110. The receipts amounted to Rs. 83,990 against Rs. 76,785 in 1911-12 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 3,08,763 against Rs. 2,98,590.

111. There were 16 cases involving 17 European British subjects against 15 cases involving 17 persons in 1911-12. Ten cases involving 10 persons ended in conviction and in six cases involving 7 persons the accused were acquitted. European British subjects.

VI. Civil Justice (1912-13).

112. The number of civil courts in the State during the year under report continued the same as in the year previous, *viz.*, 24. The temporary Additional Munsiff's court at Chikballapur, which was established in February 1911 owing to the congestion of the work in the court of the Munsiff of Chikballapur, continued to work at that place till the 30th June 1913, when, with a view to promote the convenience of the litigant public, it was made permanent and removed to Dodballapur with jurisdiction over the taluks of Dodballapur, Nelamangala and Goribidnur. The territorial jurisdiction of the First Munsiff's court at Bangalore and of the Chikballapur Munsiff's court was in consequence readjusted so as to secure a more equal distribution of work among all the said courts. Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

113. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 23,659 as against 24,525 in the previous year. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work, 2,631 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 20 in the district courts. Suits instituted their number, nature and value.

Of 12,867 ordinary suits, 10,588 or 82·29 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,450 or 11·27 per cent to immovable property and 829 or 6·44 per cent to other matters.

Out of 10,792 small cause suits, 7,285 were based on contracts in writing, 743 on contracts not in writing, 1,395 on accounts stated, 34 for money had and received, 797 for price of goods sold, 36 for wages, etc., 19 for breaches of contract, 342 for rent, 118 for movables or their value and 23 for damages.

Omitting 319 or 2·48 per cent of ordinary suits in which the subject matter could not be valued in money, the subject matter of 6,259 or 48·64 per cent was under Rs. 100 and that of 5,993 or 46·58 per cent was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In 255 cases or 1·98 per cent was the subject matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value and in only 41 cases or 0·32 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,078 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 7,942 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,288 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 484 were between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 35,31,246 against Rs. 43,23,737 in 1911-12. The average value of each suit was Rs. 151-4-9 against Rs. 178-8-5 in the preceding year.

114. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 10,084 (exclusive of 261 suits transferred from one court to another). The total number for disposal during the year was 34,427, including 684 suits refiled and remanded during the year. Of this number, 20,340 were ordinary suits and 14,087 small causes The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 13,144, of which 359 were disposed of without trial, 8,750 without contest, 4,031 after contest and four by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 11,476, of which 523 were disposed of without trial, 1,243 were compromised, 1,326 were decreed on confession, 6,705 were decreed *ex parte*, 44 were dismissed *ex parte*, and 1,635 were disposed of after contest. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 24,620, leaving 9,807 pending at the close of the year. Of the suits not disposed of, 8,996 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 785 in the Subordinate Judges' courts and 26 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 168·76 days in the previous year to 153·10 days and that of contested regular suits from 275·22 days to 229·17 days. In uncontested suits also the average duration fell from 62·61 days in the previous year to 44·83 days. Disposal of suits.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

115. Including 1,762 miscellaneous cases pending from the year 1911-12, there were 7,164 cases for disposal against 5,823 in the previous year. Of these, 545 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,462 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 86 for review of judgment and 296 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, the remaining 4,775 relating to other matters. Of these, 5,511 were disposed of and 1,653 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

116. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 35,434 against 33,513 in 1911-12. Of these, 25,700 were disposed of, leaving 9,734 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 58·17 against 61·60 in 1911-12. Immovable property was sold in 1,551 cases and movable property in 158 cases. Out of 753 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 64 were actually imprisoned. Realizations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 8,42,495.

Insolvency applications.

117. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 251 against 246 in 1911-12. Of these, 50 were granted, 119 rejected and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In seven cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges.

118. The total number of appeals for disposal in the district courts and the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 957, including those pending at the end of 1911-12 as well as two appeals refiled. Of these, 634 were decided as against 742, leaving 323 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

119. The number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 417 and the number pending at the end of 1911-12 was 401. Exclusive of 204 appeals transferred to the court of the District Judge, Bangalore, there were 614 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 300 were decided as against 261, leaving 314 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

120. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,45,096 as against Rs. 3,04,000 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 300 per appeal. The average value of the appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 486 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 95-1-10. The average duration of appeals was 486·95 days in the Chief Court as against 620·07 days in the previous year; in the district courts, 136·14 days against 129·89 days; and in the Subordinate Judges' courts, 117·64 days against 105·64 days in 1911-12.

Second appeals.

121. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 163 against 204 in 1911-12. Their aggregate value was Rs. 38,686 against Rs. 44,139 in 1911-12. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 237-5-4 against Rs. 216-5-10. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the preceding year, was 400 against 460 in 1911-12. Of these, 245 were disposed of against 223 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 203 and Rs. 62-11-1 respectively. The average duration was 359·02 days against 508·28 days in 1911-12.

Miscellaneous appeals.

122. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 73 against 108 in 1911-12. Of these, 52 were disposed of, leaving 21 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 110. Of these, 93 were disposed of and 17 left pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

123. The total number of processes issued during the year was 175,296 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 95,759, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 64,701.

Receipts and charges.

124. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,40,025 and Rs. 3,97,738, respectively, as against Rs. 4,66,902 and Rs. 3,87,338 in 1911-12.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1912.)

125. The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous years, *viz.*, 81, consisting of one central jail, one district jail, one special lock-up and 78 district and taluk lock-ups. Number of jails and lock-ups.

126. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 10,205 as against 9,621 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,061 prisoners at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 11,266 against 10,908 in 1911. Of these, 10,180 were discharged, leaving 1,086 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population decreased from 1,164·17 to 1,110·36. Prison population. General.

127. Of the total jail population, there were 3,841 convicts against 3,838 in 1911, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,335 and 632 respectively. During the year, 3,044 p isoners were discharged, leaving at the end a convict population of 797. The daily average number of convicts fell from 920·16 to 848·17. Convicts.

128. The number of prisoners under trial that passed through the jails and lock-ups rose from 6,961 in 1911 to 7,311 in the year under report. Of these, 7,028 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 283 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 255·97 against 236·78 in the year preceding. The average period of detention was 12·81 days against 12·41 days in the year 1911. Prisoners under trial.

129. Of the 2,335 convicts admitted during the year, 2,193 or about 93·92 per cent were men and 142 or about 6·08 per cent were women. The majority, *viz.*, 1,757 or 75·25 per cent were Hindus. There were 335 Mahomedans 236 Christians, seven Buddhists and Jains representing, respectively, 14·35 per cent, 10·11 per cent and ·29 per cent of the total number. Convicts able to read and write numbered 409 or about 17·52 per cent of the total admissions; 33 or 1·41 per cent were able to read only; and 1,893 or about 81·07 per cent were illiterate. The majority of the convicts admitted during the year and numbering 1,671 or about 71·56 per cent had been convicted of offences against property. Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

130. Of the convicts admitted, 273 or about 11·69 per cent had been sentenced to simple imprisonment; 2,017 or about 86·38 per cent to rigorous imprisonment; 5 or ·21 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement; 24 or about 1·03 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with whipping; 10 or about ·43 per cent to transportation for life; and 6 or about ·26 per cent to death. More than half the number had only a sentence of one month and under. Nature of the sentence.

131. The number of imprisoned convicts previously convicted was 263 or 11·26 per cent of the whole against 281 or 12·75 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of recommitals, 176 had been convicted once, 56 twice and 31 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year fell from 63 to 46. Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

132. The number of prison offences during the year under report was 42 against 25 in 1911. Out of these offences, nine were dealt with by minor punishments and the remaining 33 by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 21 cases. Prison offences.

133. Of the 3,044 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 688 were transferred to other jails; 152 were released on appeal, 1,987 on expiry of sentence, and 202 under remission rules; one was executed; 12 died; and two escaped. Of the 7,028 prisoners under trial who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 4,395 were acquitted, 1,791 were co victed and sentenced, 825 were transferred, 12 escaped and five died. Discharges.

134. Two convicts and 12 under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during 1912 against 2 and 4, respectively, in 1911. Both the convicts and eight of the under-trial prisoners were recaptured during the year. Escapes.

Health of prisoners.

135. The total number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals slightly increased from 608 in 1911 to 699, the daily average number of the sick being 19·92 against 21·65 in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 17 against 10 in the year 1911.

Prison earnings.

136. The net cash earnings of the convicts were Rs. 14,440 in 1912 against Rs. 10,741 in 1911, showing an increase of Rs. 3,699. This increase is attributed to better out-turn of garden and jail manufactures.

Remissions and the working of the mark system.

137. Of the 202 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum remission of 1,605 days and another of the same class of the said jail earned a maximum gratuity of Rs. 51-5-9. The average gratuity earned by all the convicts was Rs. 1-6-2 against Rs. 1-14-6 in 1911.

Expenditure.

138. Excluding expenditure by the Public Works department, the gross outlay during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 99,429 against Rs. 98,731 in 1911. This slight increase is due to the inclusion of the pay of the work instructors.

Average cost per head.

139. The average cost per head was Rs. 89-12-6 against Rs. 85-0-10 in the year 1911.

Details of expenditure.

140. The details of expenditure are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	43,434	39 1 11
2	Dietary charges	43,346	39 4 2
3	Hospital charges	1,610	1 7 2
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	2,542	2 4 10
5	Sanitation charges	569	0 8 3
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,111	1 14 5
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.	48	0 0 8
8	Other charges	5,769	5 3 1
	Total ...	99,429	89 12 6

Religious instruction.

141. The prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore were receiving religious instruction provided by the representatives of some of the religious agencies. Attempts are also being made in the Bangalore Central Jail to supplement the efforts of such agencies by placing one or more literate convicts in each barrack and making them read religious and moral books to the others daily.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1912-13).

Registration offices.

142. The numbers of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

143. The old rule dispensing with the affixing of thumb impressions where the executant was known to the registering officer was modified so as to make it incumbent upon the registering officer to require every executant to affix his thumb impression and to make a note in cases of refusal.

The old rules, under which the documents containing unattested interlineations, erasures, omissions or any other similar defects were capable of being easily remedied by the parties, were revised so as to allow the registering officer to explain to the parties what is wanted and to return the documents to them without any formal order of refusal, so that they may rectify the defects and again present the documents in due form.

A reduced scale of fees for the registration of all non-testamentary instruments was sanctioned as an experimental measure for two years.

A scheme for regulating the clerical staff of sub-registry offices according to the number of documents registered in each office was also sanctioned.

144. The total number of documents registered during the year was 96,924 as against 94,193 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,731 documents or 2·9 per cent on the last year's figure. All the districts except Mysore and Kadur have contributed to the increase. The decrease in the Mysore district was 1·7 per cent and in Kadur 8·2 per cent. This is attributed to the prevalence of epidemic diseases. In all other districts there has been an increase of 6·8 per cent. This increase is attributed to various reasons such as favourable seasons, improved commercial activity, increased transactions of co-operative societies, the celebration of marriages and the consequent borrowing of money on the security of properties, a better appreciation of the benefits of registration and a rise in the price of agricultural produce. Registration of documents.

145. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,82,033 against Rs. 1,85,946 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 85,152 against Rs. 84,229 in the previous year. Financial results.

146. Ten prosecutions were instituted during the year. Of these, two ended in acquittal, two were under enquiry and in the remaining cases the prosecution resulted in conviction. Offences.

147. All the sub-registry offices in the State, except fourteen, were inspected by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the Inspectors of Registration offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1912-13).

148. The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Mysore districts had for some time past found themselves unable amidst their multifarious duties to devote the required amount of attention to the affairs of the city municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, and it was therefore decided to relieve them of their duties as Presidents of the said municipalities. As an enthusiastic honorary worker was found in Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur, retired State Councillor, the time was considered opportune for appointing a non-official President to the Bangalore city municipal council, and he was appointed municipal councillor and President of the Bangalore city municipal council, in place of the Deputy Commissioner, with effect from the 1st February 1913. In the Mysore city, an Engineering officer of the State Public Works department was appointed as whole-time President of the municipal council and Chairman of the Board of Trustees as a tentative measure with effect from 15th March 1913. The Deputy Commissioners of districts were also requested to consider and submit proposals in the matter of appointing non-official Vice-Presidents to the other municipal councils, whenever they deemed it feasible and desirable. General.

149. As in the previous year, there were 89 municipalities in the State. Number of municipalities.

During the year the towns of Birur and Chintamani were notified as permanent municipalities under the Municipal Regulation, the number of local areas so notified being 34 up to the end of 1912-13. Regulation municipalities.

150. Elections were for the first time held in the newly constituted municipalities of Birur and Chintamani and 9 councillors were duly elected. For the reconstitution of the municipal councils, triennial elections were successfully held in 10 municipalities and 64 municipal councillors were elected. In the Gubbi and Hunsur municipalities the elections were a failure and 10 seats were consequently filled up by nomination. Elections.

151. Thirty-three of the municipalities had, at the end of the year, municipal councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, the affairs of the remaining 56 municipalities being managed by boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. There were on all the municipal boards and councils on the last day of the year 1,025 Constitution of municipalities.

members against the sanctioned strength of 1,040 members. Of these, 150 were elected members, 505 nominated non-official members and 370 nominated official members.

Meetings and attendance.

152. Seventy-eight of the municipal boards and councils met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12, while 2 fell short of the prescribed number by two meetings each and the remaining nine by one meeting each. This deficiency was chiefly due to want of quorum at the meetings. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

Rules and bye-laws.

153. The rules for the conduct of business at the municipal meetings framed by 6 municipal councils and the bye-laws relating to various matters such as the registration of births and deaths in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chikmagalur municipalities, compulsory vaccination in the T.-Narsipur and Mandya municipalities, the slaughter house and the regulation of dangerous and offensive trades in the Bangalore city, regulation of markets and slaughter houses in the Chikmagalur town and burial and burning grounds in the Shimoga municipality, were approved by Government during the year.

Water supply rules in the Bangalore and Mysore cities.

154. Revised rules for the supply of water from the Chamarajendra and Vani Vilas Water Works published at the close of the previous year were brought into force from the 1st August 1912 in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. During the year, the Government (in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 176 (1) (d) of the Municipal Regulation) framed rules for providing against interference with water pipes and sewers in the Bangalore city.

Powers conferred.

155. Certain powers specified in sub-section 2 of section 144 of the Municipal Regulation regarding the prevention of dangerous diseases were conferred on the municipal councils of Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Davangere during the year.

Financial position.

156. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads for 1911-12 (revised figures) and 1912-13 are given in the following statement :—

Items	1911-12	1912-13
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	7,61,512	7,96,886
2. Realisations under special acts	19,244	20,865
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	1,20,664	94,959
4. Grants and contributions	18,785	16,998
5. Miscellaneous	73,249	62,841
Total receipts ...	9,93,454	9,92,549
EXPENDITURE.		
1. General administration	1,12,557	1,14,029
2. Public safety	67,184	68,321
3. Public works	2,34,570	1,98,669
4. Public health and convenience	3,45,121	3,28,748
5. Miscellaneous	1,50,012	1,21,002
Total expenditure ...	9,09,444	8,30,769

The increase in the receipts under municipal rates and taxes was chiefly due to the doubling of the rates of toll in Davangere in order to provide funds for the water supply project of the town, to the imposition of lighting tax in the Mysore city and to the better supervision of octroi income. The fall in the expenditure was chiefly in the Bangalore city where only 84 furlongs of roads were repaired against 136 furlongs in the previous year.

The balance of Rs. 9,297 due out of the Government loan granted to the Chitaldrug municipality for its water supply project was remitted

during the year, and to improve the water supply of the Chikmagalur town, Government decided upon the construction of a subsidiary reservoir out of the State funds at an estimated cost of about Rs. 40,000.

157. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-11-2 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-1-11 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-4-8 in Talkad in the Mysore district to Rs. 3-13-1 and Rs. 4-12-1 respectively in Alur and Saklespur* in the Hassan district. Incidence of taxation.

158 The draft Municipal Account Manual prepared under the supervision of the Comptroller was considered at Mysore by a conference of certain Heads of departments and the Deputy Commissioners of districts during the Dasara of 1912. Government have accepted the recommendations of the conference and authorised the publication of the manual in a final form. Such of the rules and forms in the manual as are of general applicability have also been ordered to be translated into Kannada and printed as a separate manual for the use of the non-regulation municipalities. Municipal Account Manual.

159. The Board held 12 ordinary monthly meetings and one special meeting during the year, the average attendance at the meetings being about 7 for a total strength of 9 members. Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

The total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,46,853. Of this, only a sum of Rs. 1,55,721 was spent as it was not possible to take up the sanctioned major works before March 1913 on account of the difficulty of securing sufficiently experienced contractors, the late receipt of the consignment of stoneware pipes and the long time required for the settlement of the question of substituting other materials for reinforced concrete. About 10,000 running feet of 7″ main and sub-main sewers were laid during the year in the Devaraja Mohalla giving connection to 50 houses. The outfall sewer of armoured cement concrete was laid to a further length of 6,000 feet.

Loans amounting to Rs. 11,020 were sanctioned during the year to 47 persons. Including the balance of instalments of loans sanctioned in the previous years, the total amount advanced during the year was Rs. 13,062, the recoveries from loan-holders being Rs. 3,436 towards principal and Rs. 542 towards interest. The total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 27,565, of which a sum of Rs. 6,280 was overdue.

X. Administration of District Funds (1912-13).

160. The constitution of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was practically the same as in the previous year. Six ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held during the year, the average attendance being 10·4 or about 74 per cent of the total strength. Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

161. The eight District Boards consisted, on the last day of the year, of 210 members against the sanctioned strength of 212, the numbers of *ex-officio*, elected and nominated members being 60,76 and 74 respectively. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, namely four, and the average attendance of the members was 6 officials and 15 non-officials or 21 in all. District Boards.

162. The number of Taluk Boards remained unaltered at 77 during the year. The number of members on these Boards was on the last day of the year 1,140 against the sanctioned strength of 1,155. Of these, 6 were Europeans and the rest Indians. Seventy-one of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, while the remaining six met five times. The average attendance of the members at the meetings was 2·6 officials and 5·4 non-officials. Taluk Boards.

163. The number of Union Panchayets increased from 246 at the beginning of the year to 247 at the end, one Panchayet having been abolished (in the Yedatore taluk) and 2 Panchayets having been newly constituted Union Panchayets.

* Note.—The figures are arrived at by taking the population as per census of 1911. As Saklespur was infected with plague at the time and a great part of the town was evacuated, the population figure was unduly low. A local census has since been ordered to be taken on 11th March 1914.

during the year (one in the Srinivaspur taluk and the other in the Mulbagal taluk). There were on these Panchayets 1,955 members against a sanctioned strength of 1,974 members. Of these, 567 were officials and the rest non-officials appointed by Government. Only 79 Panchayets met not less than the prescribed number of times, namely 12. In 37 Unions no meetings were held. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·3 officials and 4 non-officials or 5·3 in all against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayet.

Financial position.

164. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,75,024. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those (revised figures) of the previous year as shown in the following statement :—

Items	1911-12	1912-13
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue ...	5,52,811	5,48,601
2. Mohatarfa and house tax	93,167	1,07,330
3. Tolls and ferries	40,634	45,569
4. Contributions and grants-in-aid	53,827	41,523
5. Miscellaneous	1,32,434	4,83,290
Total receipts ...	8,72,873	12,26,313
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by the Public Works department	4,04,725	3,97,706
2. Do Civil department	1,53,552	1,23,315
3. Administration and collection	52,256	49,858
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,37,336	2,64,322
5. Miscellaneous	11,578	3,19,346
Total expenditure ...	8,59,447	11,54,547

The increase under both receipts and expenditure is chiefly due to the inclusion in the Kolar District Board accounts of the loan amount of Rs. 3,89,300 collected up to the end of June 1913 for the Kolar-Bowringpet Railway and to the investment of a sum of Rs. 2,90,318 in the 3½ per cent Government of India securities.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

165. A Local Fund dispensary was newly opened at Mandagadde in the Tirthahalli taluk. The number of Local Fund dispensaries supported in part from the District Funds increased therefore to 114. The District Funds also contributed towards the maintenance of 31 unani and ayurvedic dispensaries, which continued to be popular and to serve a useful purpose.

Sanitation rules.

166. Out of the 89 persons prosecuted for the breach of sanitary rules on the Kolar Gold Fields, 73 were convicted. Six hundred and eighty-two persons were prosecuted for the breach of the rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation outside the areas under the control of the municipal councils and boards and of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. Of these, 404 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 768 were recovered from them and credited to the District Funds.

Accommodation for travellers.

167. The District Boards maintained 370 third class travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and other buildings for the use of the travelling public.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

168. At Magadi and Tirthahalli, cattle shows were held in combination with industrial and agricultural exhibitions. At Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk, a pony show was inaugurated for the first time in connection with the cattle show and it evoked much interest. During the year, cattle

shows were also held at Maddagiri, Nanjangud, Maddur, Hassan, Harihar and also at Ghati Subrahmanya in the Dodballapur taluk, Nandi in the Chikballapur taluk, Nagalmadike in the Pavagada taluk, Chunchunkatte in the Yedatore taluk, Mudakathore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Ramanathapur in the Arkalgud taluk, and Kudli in the Shimoga taluk. Prizes were distributed to the exhibitors of the best cattle at these shows. Demonstrations of agricultural implements and lectures on sanitation, on improvement of agriculture and of the breed of cattle and on prevention and cure of cattle diseases, were also included in the programme of the shows and exhibitions held at Maddagiri, Hassan, Kudli, Tirthahalli and Harihar.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1912-13).

Season and rainfall.

169. The rainfall during the year was 46·08 inches as against 33·22 inches in the previous year and 38·36 inches, the average of the last 31 years. Though the *mungar* rains and the south-west monsoon commenced well in all the districts, they were somewhat deficient in parts of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore districts and caused some anxiety, which was however dispelled by the subsequent heavy rains from July to the end of October. Excess of rainfall in parts of Hassan and Chitaldrug districts slightly damaged the standing crops. Fodder and water as well as food stuffs were available in all the districts.

170. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to September 1912	Average 1870 to 1911	October 1912 to March 1913	Average 1870 to 1911	April 1912 to March 1913	Average 1870 to 1911
Bangalore ...	30·02	21·61	10·27	9·30	40·29	30·91
Kolar ...	21·52	18·73	12·03	9·39	33·55	28·12
Tumkur ...	22·19	23·52	8·06	8·11	30·25	31·63
Mysore ...	19·21	18·45	9·58	9·60	28·79	28·05
Hassan ...	37·42	28·62	12·64	9·89	50·06	38·51
Shimoga ...	77·47	59·24	7·41	7·64	84·88	66·88
Kadur ...	76·87	62·79	12·78	10·09	89·65	72·88
Chitaldrug ...	19·75	15·03	8·46	6·26	28·21	21·29
Total ...	35·34	29·02	10·16	8·79	45·50	37·81

The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 308·55 inches at the Byrapur estate in the Kadur district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Dharmapur in the Chitaldrug district, being 13·21 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar in the Shimoga district, being 15·25 inches on the 3rd August 1912.

Out-turn of crops.

171. The following table gives the out-turn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	8·9	10·4	8·1	6·5	12·1
Kolar	7·9	12·4	7·1	7·9	9·0
Tumkur	8·2	8·5	8·8	8·8	8·5
Mysore	11·9	9·7	9·4	9·4	13·6
Hassan	12·4	11·6	11·1	11·2	11·3
Shimoga	11·2	12·6	11·8	11·0	11·1
Kadur	12·5	10·5	10·8	10·0	10·1
Chitaldrug	10·7	11·6	8·7	8·5	8·8
Average for the State ...	10·7	10·4	9·3	9·8	10·8

172. There was a general rise in the prices of food grains. This was largely due to the depletion of stocks in consequence of considerable exportation to foreign places. Owing to the increased facilities of transport now existing, the prices ruling in the State are governed by the rates prevailing in other parts of India. The average quantity of ragi sold for the rupee was 15·31 seers as against 16·40 seers in the previous year. Prices.

The following statement gives the prices of staple food grains during the year:—

Articles	1911-12	1912-13
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	7·83	6·62
Ragi	16·40	15·31
Cholam	15·43	15·88
Bengal gram	8·96	8·33

II. Agriculture (1912-13).

173. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 6,534,178 acres as against 6,285,819 acres in the previous year. Area cropped.

174. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crop	1911-12	1912-13	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rice	727,952	751,187	+23,235
Ragi	2,211,795	2,308,747	+96,952
Cholam	669,129	637,147	—31,982
Gram	773,199	710,323	—62,876
Sugar-cane	44,404	41,555	—2,849
Cotton	107,876	151,901	+44,025
Coffee	107,058	105,875	—1,183
Orchards and garden produce ...	175,189	149,335	—25,854

175. According to the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of domestic animals in the State is as follows :— Agricultural stock.

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

176. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 72,371 as against 76,101 during the previous year as shown below :— Cattle mortality.

Causes of death	1911-12	1912-13	Difference
Sickness	30,819	26,794	—4,025
Killed by wild beasts ...	7,871	7,890	+19
Accidents and other causes ...	37,411	37,687	+276
Total ...	76,101	72,371	—3,730

Veterinary aid.

177. All the eight veterinary hospitals and dispensaries continued to do good work during the year under report. The number of cases treated in all the hospitals rose from 53,919 during the previous year to 65,836 during the year under review. The number of fresh admissions for treatment was 17,831 as against 14,058 during the previous year. The number of inoculations was 2,599 against 4,703 in the previous year. There was no serious outbreak of cattle disease and timely measures were adopted by the Veterinary department to prevent the spread of such disease in places where it began to appear.

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows.

178. The annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara. Cattle shows were held at several important fairs and festivals in the State. As usual, lectures were delivered on the prevention of cattle diseases and the improvement of the breed of cattle by the officers of the Veterinary department, on the improvement of agriculture and allied subjects by the officers of the Agricultural department, and on sanitation and prevention of epidemic diseases by the medical and sanitary officers. In some places the use of improved agricultural implements was demonstrated to the assembled raiyats. From the increase noticed year after year both in the number of shows and in the cattle collected, it is evident that the people are appreciating the advantages of such shows. It is further satisfactory to note that non-official gentlemen are taking great interest in organizing such shows.

Agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

179. The agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department consisted chiefly in the introduction of new varieties of seeds and implements among agriculturists. Experiments connected with varieties of paddy, cotton, ground nut and potatoes gave satisfactory results.

Agricultural department.

180. Dr. Coleman, the Government Entomologist and Mycologist, was appointed Director of Agriculture in Mysore during the year under report.

The Agricultural school.

181. The buildings for the Agricultural school sanctioned during the previous year were completed. The teaching staff, consisting of Assistants in Mycology, Entomology, Botany and Chemistry and an Assistant Farm Manager, was also sanctioned during the year under report. The school was opened in July 1913, and 14 students were admitted for the first year's course. Arrangements are also being made for giving short courses of instructions in practical agriculture to raiyats in the Experimental Farm.

Experiments in the Hebbal Farm.

182. The experiments conducted on the Farm consisted of cultivation, manurial and variety experiments on ragi and paddy and seed selection by the salt water method; seasonal planting, rotation and variety testing of sugar-cane and jaggory making; and the cultivation of cotton to ascertain whether it can be profitably grown in the eastern parts of the State. The experiments on green manuring showed that it was the cheapest of all manures and the lands treated with it yielded an increase of 300 lbs. of kar ragi per acre and 500 lbs. of ordinary ragi per acre over unmanured plots.

Demonstration work.

183. Demonstration work in connection with the improved methods of cultivation was carried on vigorously during the year. Green manuring and single seedling transplantation of paddy were demonstrated in the lands of raiyats in the Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts and it was shown to the raiyats in a practical manner that the green manured plots yielded an increase, varying from 16 to as high as 120 per cent over the plots manured in the ordinary way. The raiyats have of their own accord taken up these methods in places where the demonstration was made previously. An extensive campaign for popularizing the cultivation of Cambodia and Broach cotton was carried out during the year and 19,000 lbs. of seed, *i.e.*, thrice the quantity of the previous year, was obtained and distributed to the raiyats at cost price.

Implement depôt.

184. The demand for improved agricultural implements was steadily on the increase during the year, the realizations from the sales at the depot amounting to Rs. 6,762 as against Rs. 5,171 in 1911-12.

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185. The spraying method having been proved to be the most effective remedy against *koleroga* of supari, garden owners have purchased materials sufficient to spray about 150 acres for the season commencing with June 1913. An extent of over 26 acres was sprayed during the year by the department at the cost of the owners. Besides the work in connection with the *koleroga*, general experiments on the cultivation and manuring of supari gardens were also conducted in two gardens at Agumbe and Marthur which have been taken by the department on lease. Investigations of the spike disease of sandal, *anaberoga* of supari, and ring disease of potatoes were in various stages of progress. Methods of combating the *kumbali hula* or the hairy caterpillar, a serious pest of young crops, were demostrated in several parts of the Chitaldrug district and the crops on the lands treated accordingly were almost free from the pest. The jola and rice grasshopper pests were not serious and the operations against these pests during the year were therefore limited. Mycology and entomology.

186. Three circulars were published by the department during the year on agricultural implements and machines, green bug of coffee, and the distribution of Broach cotton seed. Agricultural publications.

187. Silkworm rearing is pursued chiefly in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore. As this industry has for sometime past been declining owing to diseases among silkworms and the crude methods adopted by the rearers, the question of improving this industry has been earnestly taken up. Recently a silk expert from Italy has been appointed to devote his attention to this important industry and to help the raiyats in adopting improved methods of rearing the worms, reeling the silk, etc. Seven trained Sericultural Inspectors were employed by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference in different localities in the State to instruct the raiyats in improved methods. There were also eight instructors teaching sericulture as part of nature study and observation lessons to schoolboys in different schools. These instructors also gave the students practical instruction in sericulture. Sericulture.

Mulberry cultivation, rearing of Mysore eri and French worms, silk reeling and re-reeling, silk reeling on fly-shuttle and eri spinning and weaving were the principal subjects taught in the school attached to the Tata's Silk Farm, Bangalore. Instruction on bleaching, twisting and dyeing silk was also imparted. It is understood that the Mysore polyvoltine worm produces silk of great brilliance and strength which commands a ready sale both in the European and Indian markets. In this institution, 26 Government students and 10 private students received instruction. About 1,000 persons visited the Farm and 7,500 mulberry cuttings and 60,000 Mysore eri and French eggs were sent out. The Agricultural department is investigating the possibility of finding a market for eri silk.

188. Among the various economic plants newly introduced and propagated or grown in the Lal-Bagh, several are of great interest. Two ground beans, *Kerstingiella geocarpa* and *Voandzia subterranea*, have recently been discovered in tropical Africa and the former has been taken into cultivation in German Togoland from whence seeds were obtained. The plant behaves much as a ground nut would, but its fruits are of the shape and flavour of a bean and should prove an excellent vegetable. The plants have done well and have set an abundant crop of fruits, so that propagation will be fairly rapid and distribution will begin early. *Kokia rockii* is a valuable silk cotton tree from Hawaii, which however is almost extinct. A small quantity of seeds was distributed by the United States Agricultural department to the principal gardens with a view to re-establish the tree. Though it was considered that the seed was difficult to germinate, plants have been raised from all those received in the Lal-Bagh. To meet the want of a really suitable indigenous wood for pencil-making, seeds were introduced from German East Africa of the true pencil cedar. The plants raised were doing well. Oil palms which are now receiving attention in tropical planting circles were taken up and seeds of the best yielding forms obtained from West Africa. Of new fruit trees introduced, *Feijoa Sellowiana* were the more important. Seventy-four more varieties of mangoes were received from Calcutta, Saharanpur, Goa Experimental cultivation in the public gardens. Lal-Bagh.

and the Philippines. Some 8,000 stocks of named varieties of mangoes were raised for grafting experiments, and stocks of lime and apples were also well forward. Another consignment of Australian fruit trees was imported for 65 applicants and all those distributed in the districts on His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday were taken by the senior students of the Horticultural class and planted under their supervision. The students were at the same time able to give advice and correct mistakes made by the raiyats on the previous year's planting. Strawberries imported last year have been largely propagated and will be distributed in the current year.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

189. The type collection of fruit trees was doing well and in another year ought to begin to indicate which varieties are the most likely to thrive under local conditions. The collection of plantains was added to during the year and those planted earlier are beginning to fruit and produce suckers so that the area has been extended. The plot of Rhodes grass proved a most valuable crop both in out-turn of fodder and seed. Seed was largely distributed and a further plot of nine acres planted. A few more varieties of soya beans were obtained from the United States department of Agriculture and grown at the Farm, but owing to excessive rain the plants suffered in the earlier stage and the out-turn of seed was not as much as might have been expected and the return cannot be taken as normal. There is seed available for distribution. A very good crop of *mangold wurzels* was raised, but though this is one of the best foods for milch cattle it was difficult to get purchasers. Asparagus became ready for cutting and the out-turn was easily sold. It is proved that it can be grown successfully and the plot will be enlarged and plants grown for distribution. Potatoes, several new kinds of maize, and most kinds of vegetables were grown partly for trial and partly for sale of seeds. For want of water and distribution of sewage, these crops could not however be put down on a large scale. Pending the completion of drains, wells and supply channels, much labour was employed in the preparation of the land. Check drains were opened on the northern and eastern boundary, a well was constructed and a further plot of about 20 acres cleared and brought under irrigation level.

III. Labour and Wages (1912-13).

Labour and wages.

190. Though generally speaking there has been no marked variation in the minimum and the maximum rates, yet on account of high prices of food grains there is a distinct tendency for the minimum rates to go up in places such as Bangalore and Mysore cities, Kolar Gold Fields, Davangere, in the taluks round about the Cauvery Reservoir Works and in malnad tracts near the coffee estates, where there is a large and constant demand for labour.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1912-13).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

191. As a necessary measure in the direction of stimulating industrial activity in the State, a separate department of Industries and Commerce was constituted by Government, and Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Special Adviser for Industries, was placed in charge of the department as Director of Industries and Commerce. Details are given below of the work done by the department under three main heads, *viz.*, (1) Experimental industries carried on at the expense of Government, (2) Industrial work for private individuals carried on at their own cost, (3) General industrial enquiries.

192. (1) Experimental industries carried on at the expense of Government.

(*a*) *Weaving.*—With the object of popularising the use of fly-shuttle looms throughout the State and introducing jacquard machines for ornamental weaving, a factory and a workshop have been opened in Janopakari Doddanna's school, Bangalore city. Only persons who have already acquired a knowledge of hand loom weaving are ordinarily admitted into the workshop, the idea being to improve the condition of the existing weavers. The value of the out-turn is still small but it is steadily increasing.

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(*b*) *Sugar-cane.*—Three sugar-cane crushing plants were established at a capital cost of nearly Rs. 24,000, one at Chicksaggere under the Mavathur tank, one at Mallikattammanagudi under the Kunigal tank and the third at Haravu near French Rocks, with a view to demonstrate the advantages of using power in place of cattle labour. There was considerable delay in getting the machinery, and the erection of the plants was not completed till the beginning of April when the sugar-cane season was nearly over. The mill at Chicksaggere worked for three months and 5,665 maunds of jaggory were manufactured, the receipts amounting to Rs. 1,593. The cane brought to the mills at Kunigal and Haravu was over-ripe, diseased and inferior; and the initial attempts to make it into jaggory completely failed in consequence. With the advice and help of the Director of Agriculture, the department eventually succeeded in manufacturing 2,644 maunds of jaggory at Kunigal and 1,295 at Haravu till the end of June. The total quantity of jaggory manufactured at the three mills was thus 9,604 maunds at a cost of Rs. 3,739, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,701 in all.

(*c*) *Silk reeling.*—Sericulture is one of the most important industries carried on in the State and it has been declining rapidly during the last two or three years owing to the spread of disease amongst the worms. As a result of the investigation made by the Economic Conference, the department of Industries and Commerce undertook to make improvements in the methods of reeling and converting the raw silk into a marketable commodity. The preliminary experiments in silk reeling cost Rs. 3,456 and the receipts from the sale of silk were Rs. 3,517, showing a net profit of Rs. 61. A considerable quantity of cocoons was purchased at different times at Channapatna, some of which was reeled locally and the balance sent to the Salvation Army Silk Farm, Bangalore. If the whole of the reeling had been done at Channapatna, the profit would have been much larger. Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a silk filature at Channapatna and the reeling machinery is now being constructed in the Industrial school there.

(*d*) *Wood turning.*—On the representation of the officials of the local co-operative society at Channapatna, which mostly controls this trade there, the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference moved Government to sanction Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of an oil engine and 24 lathes. This machinery was erected in the Channapatna Industrial school and work started in April. The result showed that the workmen were capable of turning out more than double the work they had been able to do on their country lathes.

(*e*) *Lac.*—Attempts were made to manufacture sealing wax, but with a limited amount of success. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 940 and sealing wax of the value of Rs. 337 was sold, while the stock of materials on hand was worth Rs. 615.

(*f*) *Matches.*—A sum of Rs. 288 was expended in the purchase of different kinds of wood from the Forest department and in the payment of fees to Messrs. Nilajkar and Khatao, proprietors of the Belgaum Match Factory, to whom the woods were sent for preparing matches and boxes. The results, as far as the present investigations go, do not seem to be sufficiently encouraging.

193. (2) Industrial work for private individuals carried on at their own expense.

For irrigation work, three engines and pumps were under erection, of which two were the result of *taccavi* loans, and only one was being paid for without any Government assistance. The department was requested to assist in the installation of two rice hulling plants, two saw mills and one coffee-roasting factory. Plans and estimates were also provided for the reconstruction of a flour-mill.

194. (3) General industrial inquiries.

The office of the Director of Industries and Commerce has been serving as a bureau of industrial information. Private enquiries have hitherto been of a very elementary character, and no difficulty has been experienced in dealing with them.

Existing manufactures, arts and industries.

195. It is satisfactory to note that the existing industries have fared well during the year. The establishment of a separate department of Industries and Commerce with a Director at its head and the inauguration of the Mysore Bank, will it is hoped, give a great impetus to industrial activities in the State.

196. The condition of the more important industries in the State during the year under report is briefly described below:—

Bangalore District.—The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Bangalore Cotton, Woollen and Silk Company together manufactured about 36 lakhs of rupees' worth of goods and afforded employment on an average to about 1,745 persons daily. The Tata Silk Reeling Factory gave employment to 84 men daily and produced goods worth nearly seven thousand rupees. The Iron and Brass foundries of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., and Rickie & Co., produced articles worth Rs. 40,077 in the aggregate. The Dye works of Messrs. Binny & Co., the Mavalli Dye works and the Lakshmi Dye works together turned out articles worth Rs. 34,200. There were six large oil mills which produced oil valued at Rs. 1,38,600. The City Brick and Tile Works of Bangalore turned out articles to the value of Rs. 1,20,000. The City Tobacco Company turned out cigarettes, snuff powder, etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 39,330. The Hosiery Factory of Messrs. Binny & Co., and the Aryan Hosiery factory both together produced articles valued at Rs. 1,77,700. The Mysore Tannery, Limited, manufactured leather and leather goods of a total value of Rs. 1,70,500. The sugar factory of Mr. Rama Reddi of Agara manufactured sugar worth Rs. 8,385. The two tanneries at Tattikere and Kottanahalli in the Channapatna taluk together produced articles worth Rs. 75,000.

Kolar District.—The quantity of gold produced by the Kolar Gold Fields was 561,066 ounces valued at Rs. 3,23,75,429 during 1912 as against 555,011 ounces valued at Rs. 3,19,48,101 in 1911. Mr. Haji Ismail Sait's Electric Saw Mill at Champion Reefs produced timber scantlings to the value of Rs. 36,709. The two cigarette factories at Bowringpet produced cigarettes valued at Rs. 1,25,000. The sugar refinery at Goribidnur manufactured sugar to the value of Rs. 2,78,040, but the works have however been closed since March 1913. The tannery near Chikballapur produced tanned skins to the value of Rs. 50,000.

Mysore District.—A sugar-cane crushing mill was established by Government at Haravu in the Seringapatam taluk and many raiyats are reported to have resorted to it to have their sugar-cane crushed and converted into jaggory by payment of a small fee. Two new rice mills were started during the year, one at Mysore and the other at Seringapatam. The older mills at Yedatore and at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. The coffee curing factory at Hunsur gave employment to 81 persons and cleaned and cured coffee valued at Rs. 2,70,000. The bone-crushing factory at Hunsur exported crushed bones valued at Rs. 32,000.

Hassan District.—The value of brass and copper vessels manufactured at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk was Rs. 1,55,762. Silk and cotton cloths of the aggregate value of Rs. 29,396 were manufactured at Hole-Narsipur. At the Weaving Institute of that place, shawls to the value of Rs. 489 were also manufactured. The two tile factories at Harihalli and Saklespur have been manufacturing tiles of the Mangalore pattern on a small scale. The combined rice huller and oil press at Arsikere and the steam-driven paddy husking machine at Alur were working satisfactorily during the year.

Shimoga District.—Two rice mills, one at Shimoga and the other at Thirthahalli, were newly installed during the year. The Sagar tile factory manufactured tiles worth Rs. 2,000. In the Sorab taluk two lift pumps for irrigation were installed by two well-to-do raiyats and in the Shimoga taluk an oil engine for pumping water from the Tunga river is being fitted up for an influential raiyat.

Kadur District.—The tile factory started at Sringeri worked on a moderate scale. A factory for manufacturing harmoniums was opened at

Tarikere by a Representative Assembly member and it bids fair to become a profitable concern.

Chitaldrug District.—The number of ginning and pressing factories at Davangere rose from 9 to 12 during the year. The value of cotton ginned was however less than in the previous year, being Rs. 31,28,928 as against Rs. 52,20,051. A flour mill with an oil engine of 12 H.P. at an outlay of Rs. 3,000 was also started at Davangere during the latter part of the year.

There were also 2,745 country oil mills in the State during the year.

197. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State :— Value of manufactures.

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
	Rs.	
Bangalore	1,32,48,199	
Kolar	*42,14,458	* Excluding the value of gold which was Rs. 3,23,75,429 for the calendar year 1912.
Tumkur	3,53,630	
Mysore	15,23,489	
Hassan	8,20,491	
Shimoga	10,34,871	
Kadur	49,500	
Chitaldrug	5,61,070	
Total ...	2,18,05,708	

198. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the out-turn :— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of out-turn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	9	341	31,28,928
Cotton mills	2	1,424	30,58,511
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	21	308	29,396
Silk filature	1	84	6,884
Woollen mill	1	321	5,77,156
Iron and brass foundries	2	225	40,077
Bone-crushing mill	1	29	32,000
Dye works	3	12	34,200
Coffee works	1	81	2,70,000
Sugar factory	1	65	8,385
Rice mills	6	146	4,25,160
Glass factory	1	10	800
Oil mills	6	67	1,38,600
Brick and tile factories	10	172	2,81,540
Timber mill	1	22	36,709
Cigar factories	3	113	1,64,330
Hosiery factories	2	23	1,77,700
Leather tanneries	3	62	2,45,500
Lacquer works	1	10	1,200
Taxidermic works	2	27	8,000
Carpentry works	2	24	1,969
Cotton presses	3	114	25,59,600
Distillery	1	100	4,52,604
Weaving establishment not classed as mills	1	22	584

V. Trade (1912-13).

199. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were areca-nut, foodgrains, silk, hides, jaggory, cardamoms, coffee and cotton, and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, dhal, wheat, salt and silver. The value of imports was Rs. 4,05,28,076 and that of exports, excluding gold, Rs. 4,63,48,655. Trade.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1912-13).

Co-operative societies.

200. There were 208 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year, 136 were registered during the year, and one society was wound up, leaving 343 societies working at the end of the year. Classified according to their objects, there were at the end of the year 321 credit societies, 16 purchase and sale societies, 2 production and sale societies, and 4 miscellaneous societies. Sixty of the societies were in the Bangalore district, 61 in the Mysore district, 64 in the Tumkur district, 35 in the Kolar district, 73 in the Hassan district, 26 in the Shimoga district, 15 in the Kadur district, and 9 in the Chitaldrug district. The total number of members rose from 13,148 to 24,538 and the working capital from Rs. 6,75,312 to Rs. 12,89,338. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 6,28,850 as against Rs. 3,95,214 in the previous year, and the available capital per head of the membership rose to Rs. 52 as against Rs. 50 in the previous year. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 30,600 as against Rs. 18,833 at the end of the previous year.

Besides the second provincial conference of co-operative societies held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1912, four district conferences were organised at Hassan, Channagiri, Yedarur in the Kolar district and Tumkur. These conferences tended, by a dissemination of co-operative ideas, to the rapid advance of the co-operative movement in the State.

Agricultural banks.

201. Out of the six working banks at the beginning of the year, two were compulsorily wound up on account of their unsatisfactory working, leaving only four working institutions at the end of the year. Of these, three were working satisfactorily.

The total instalments of loans outstanding at the end of the year against these banks, both working and wound up, exclusive of the coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,43,671 and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,63,756, leaving a balance of Rs. 79,915 yet remaining unadjusted.

The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 34,695 towards principal and Rs. 5,465 towards interest as against Rs. 65,923 and Rs. 5,938 during the previous year. Three banks completely discharged their dues to Government during the year. The total realisations towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 26,030. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts from all the banks amounted to Rs. 66,190.

Other companies.

202. Including one company for which no information was given in the last year's report, there were on the 31st March 1912, 55 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 68,04,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 34,21,131. Three new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1913, while 4 companies with nominal and paid-up capitals amounting to Rs. 5,50,000 and Rs. 1,03,711, respectively, were wound up. There were thus 54 companies working on the 31st March 1913 with a nominal capital of Rs. 74,64,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 40,23,170. Of the 54 companies that continued to work, 36 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with trade and insurance, two were mining and prospecting companies, two fruit syndicates, three for laying out railways and tramways, one was for manufacturing cotton and woollen fabrics, one was engaged in leather trade, one in business connected with the acquisition of land and buildings, one in manufacturing bricks and tiles and seven were for other purposes.

Only one society was registered during the year under Regulation III of 1904 (a Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies). The total number of societies under this Regulation at the end of March 1913 was 15.

VII. Transfers of Land (1912-13).

Transfers of land.

203. There were during the year 790 transfers of land by order of courts involving 4,442 acres as against 668 transfers involving 6,598 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 17,404 involving 90,805 acres as against 16,758 transfers involving 97,853 acres. The total extent of lands transferred from agriculturists to agriculturists was 58,821 acres as against 58,740 acres, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 11,781 acres as against 12,793 acres, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 11,857 acres as against 12,493 acres and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,262 acres as against 10,752 acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1912-13).

Condition of the people.

204. Both the *mungar* and *hingar* rains were timely and copious, but the latter rains were more abundant than the former bringing water to many of the tanks. The extent of land brought under cultivation and the area under crops showed a decided increase. The out-turn of all the crops was much better than in the previous year. There was a good harvest of areca-nut crop during the year and the garden owners are stated to have realized record prices for their produce. Coffee planters also reaped a good harvest and the industry continues to show signs of revival as is evidenced by the very fair out-turn of coffee and the high prices at which it was sold. The out-turn of cardamom crops and the prices realised for them were also very fair. During the year, there were no serious epidemic diseases among cattle anywhere except for a few sporadic cases here and there. Fodder was abundant and there was a decrease in the number of deaths among cattle during the year under report. But for cholera which appeared in an epidemic form in the Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur districts, public health was generally good throughout the State. There was a considerable decrease in the deaths from plague. The number of cases of accidental fires and the loss of life and property during the year were greater than in the previous year.

IX. Forest (1912-13).

State forests.

205. During the year 11 blocks with an aggregate area of 50·05 square miles were notified as State forests. The total area of the State forests rose to 2,681·53 square miles. Seventeen blocks with an area of 70·75 square miles were notified under section 4 of the Forest Regulation and the area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 850·15 square miles.

Forest settlement.

206. Including the 82 blocks that were awaiting settlement at the beginning of the current year, there were 99 blocks to be notified as State forests; of which 11 blocks were notified as stated above and the work in connection with the rest of the blocks was in various stages of progress. Sixteen blocks were settled during the year by the Forest Settlement Officer.

Demarcation.

207. One hundred and seven miles of new boundary lines were cut, 3,749 miles of existing boundary lines recleared and improved, and 452 miles of permanent guide lines were prepared, the expenditure on these items being Rs. 16,264 against Rs. 14,845 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

208. The total area surveyed during the year was 120 square miles including an overlap of 40 square miles. Thirteen sheets of forest maps were fair drawn, and 19 sheets were photo-zincographed. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,620 against Rs. 14,845 in the previous year.

Working plans.

209. The working plan reports of the Chamarajnagar and Gundlupet ranges were submitted to Government during the year. The total area under regular working plans was 654 square miles or 24·5 per cent of the total area of State forests.

Communications and buildings.

210 Several miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,485 and the existing ones were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,100, the total cost under communications amounting to Rs. 12,585 against Rs. 10,562 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 24,293 was spent on the construction of new buildings, mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff and a sum of Rs. 4,139 on repairs to old buildings. The total expenditure under "Buildings" during the year was Rs. 28,432 against Rs. 27,021 in the previous year. The District Forest Officer's residence at Chikmagalur was completed by the Public Works department and handed over to this department. One well was newly sunk and three wells were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 7,222.

Protection of forests. Offences.

211. At the beginning of the year, 87 cases were pending disposal and 875 fresh cases were reported during the year. Of these, 66 cases were placed before magistrates, the rest being compoundable. Of the 66 cases taken before the courts, 14 cases ended in conviction, and 11 in acquittal; were withdrawn and 36 were still pending. Of the 896 cases dealt with by departmental officers under section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 851 cases involving 1,768 persons were compounded, six cases were dropped for want of sufficient evidence and 39 cases were pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 7,131 was realised as compensation in these cases.

The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 125 and the number of cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 284. Of these 409 cases, only 154 cases were disposed of under section 73 of the Forest Regulation and the remaining 255 cases were still pending at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

212. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 1,552,917 acres and the percentage of success was 97·0, the amount spent on this being Rs. 33,277 against Rs. 26,756 in the previous year.

Grazing.

213. Excepting the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under cultural operations, all the State forests and reserved lands were, as in previous years, thrown open to the grazing of all descriptions of cattle except goats. An area of 2,266 acres was specially set apart in the Kolar district for goat browsing. A sum of Rs. 61,127 was realised under this head against Rs. 57,294 in the previous year; 6,431 head of cattle against 6,856 in the previous year were impounded, and fines to the extent of Rs. 972 were recovered.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

214. Spike disease continued to be virulent in the tracts already affected by it and it is reported to have extended to Hassan and Bangalore districts. Climber cutting and eradication of lantana and prickly pear were systematically pursued.

System of exploitation.

215. The forests continued to be worked either according to sanctioned working plans or provisional working plans where regular working plans did not exist. Much of the timber was removed and sold by departmental agency and the system of substituting private agency for departmental operations was given a further impetus during the year by the issue of revised rules for the check and measurement of timber and by selling the standing stock of particular kinds or in whole coupes by tenders or auction.

216. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free-grantees, and by right holders :— Out-turn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons. cwt.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government agency ...	457,429	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	343,143	...	...	...	...	
„ free-grantees...	6,443	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	807,015	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	...	4,505- 2	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	71,036-15	
„ free-grantees...	...	...	...	...	25- 0	
„ right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	75,566-17	
Bamboos—						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	86,082	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	3,506,463	...	
„ free-grantees...	...	...	...	25,083	...	
„ right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	3,617,628	...	*Total value of minor forest produce removed by Government agency is Rs. 7,817 †Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers is Rs. 2,71,580
Minor forest produce—						
By Government agency* ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers† ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Rs. 2,79,397

217. The demand for timber of valuable kinds such as teak, honne and matti was brisk and the rates secured for them at the periodical auction sales were higher than the rates in the previous year. Exploitation by departmental agency.

218. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 391,833 cubic feet against 449,813 cubic feet and the amount realised Rs. 3,72,846 against Rs. 3,63,068 in the previous year. Besides, 15,693 narrow gauge sleepers were supplied by the department for railways under construction in the State and 30,856 cubic feet of timber costing Rs. 20,254 were sold to Mr. Haji Ismail Sait during the year. Timber.

219. The quantity of fuel extracted by the departmental agency was 4,946 tons and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 8,735 against Rs. 8,729 in the previous year. The amount realized by the sale of bamboos during the year was Rs. 2,872 against Rs. 11,130 in the previous year. Fuel and bamboos.

220. The exploitation of minor forest products was left almost entirely to purchasers and the departmental operation was insignificant. The revenue from this source was only Rs. 7,817 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,553. Minor forest produce.

221. A quantity of 2,883 tons of sandalwood was extracted during the year from dead, fallen, spiked and overmature trees. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of rough wood, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 3,746 tons and 13 cwt. Out of this, 2,883 tons and 9 cwt. of wood were worked up yielding 2,259 tons and 15 cwt. of good wood and 321 tons and 2 cwt. of white chips, the rest having been lost during conversion. At the end of the year there was a stock of 863 tons and 4 cwt. of rough wood. The cost of collecting 2,883 tons of rough wood and Out-turn of sandalwood.

of preparing 2,259 tons and 15 cwt. of good wood amounted to Rs. 66,625 against Rs. 77,232 incurred in the previous year for the collection of 3,417 tons of rough wood and the preparation of 2,570 tons of good wood.

Sandalwood sales.

222. The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year amounted to 2,418 tons and 10 cwt. against 2,363 tons in the previous year and the revenue realized (including the sale of 334 tons and 1 cwt. of white chips for Rs. 950) was Rs. 22,68,608 against Rs. 12,60,300 in the previous year. There was a marked rise in the prices realized for all classes, the average price per ton realized being Rs. 940 against Rs. 534 in the previous year and Rs. 457 the average of the ten years ending with 1909-10.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

223. The total demand inclusive of the previous year's uncollected arrears of Rs. 2,76,967 amounted to Rs. 35,93,898, of which a sum of Rs. 32,96,143 was realised during the year, and a sum of Rs. 3,148 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,94,607.

224. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under the several heads:—

Particulars	Actual collection for 1911-12	Actual collection for 1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency—		
(*a*) Timber	3,71,425	3,64,937
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	8,723	7,712
(*c*) Bamboos	9,172	2,575
(*d*) Sandalwood	12,51,424	22,88,391
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce... ...	5,304	8,361
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(*a*) Timber	1,32,248	1,74,546
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	44,325	45,459
(*c*) Bamboos	58,892	47,544
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	57,294	61,127
(*e*) Other minor forest produce	2,40,517	2,41,050
(*f*) Other items	...	...
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	827	239
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	225	490
(*b*) Refunds	1,300	354
(*c*) Other sources	21,470 145	23,187
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	3,058	2,596
(*e*) Sale of elephants	...	27,575
(*f*) Other items	...	...
Total ...	22,06,389	32,96,143

Expenditure.

225. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,68,695 (excluding the charges of Rs. 9,560 relating to Game Preserves establishment and Rs. 2,987 relating to the settlement of Mahratta kunbis) against Rs. 6,94,799 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,72,715 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 3,98,206 in the previous year and Rs. 2,95,980 on establishment against Rs. 2,96,593 in the previous year.

Surplus.

226. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,27,448 against Rs. 15,11,590 in 1911-12.

227. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood as compared with other items:— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	22,68,608	2,10,978	20,57,630	9·30
Other produce	10,27,535	4,57,717	5,69,818	44·54
Total ...	32,96,143	6,68,695	26,27,448	20·29

228. The entire staff of the Forest department was reorganised during the year at an additional expenditure of Rs. 65,514 per annum. Under this scheme, the cadre of superior officers was raised from 17 to 18 and in place of grade pay dependent on vacancies, a time scale of pay was sanctioned. The pay of the subordinate staff was also raised and the strength of the protective staff was greatly increased. General.

X. Mining and Geology (1912-13).

229. The excavations for foundations of the new Cauvery Reservoir dam at Kannambadi were inspected twice during the year prior to the laying of the foundation. The geological character of the rocks exposed was found satisfactory. General.

230. The following leases and licenses were current at the close of the year under report:— Leases and licenses.

	1911-12	1912-13
Mining leases	42	40
Prospecting licenses	48	66
Exploring licenses	5	19
Collecting licenses	16	30
Total ...	111	155

Thus there was an increase of 44 leases and licenses at the close of the year.

According to the nature of the minerals they are classified as follows. There were 39 mining leases for gold, and one for mica at the close of 1912-13 against 41 and 1 respectively in 1911-12. The decrease was due to the termination of two mining leases of the Chiknayakanhalli blocks. There were 21 prospecting licenses for gold, 18 for manganese, 4 for chrome ore, 5 for magnesite and chrome, 6 for mica, 2 for mica and garnets, 2 for corundum, 1 for corundum and garnets, 2 for clay and 6 for iron ores against 29, 13, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 1, 1 and 0 respectively in 1911-12. Under this head there was an increase of 18. All the 30 collecting licenses were issued for corundum against 16 in the previous year. Nineteen exploring licenses against 5 in 1911-12 were issued for different minerals.

231. Twenty-six mines were at work during the year, *viz.*, 16 for gold, 7 for manganese and 3 for mica. The work carried on in some of these mines was satisfactory as detailed below. Number of mines and work.

232. The chief gold-producing mines were 5 as in last year, *viz.*, the Mysore, Ooregum, Nundidroog, Champion Reef and Balaghat mines. The satisfactory position of these mines was well maintained. The Champion Reef and Ooregum mines showed distinct signs of improvement. Gold.

Important exploratory operations in the new Kempinkote property have disclosed a certain amount of auriferous quartz of good value. Work was also in progress at Siddarahalli block in the Shimoga district and Nandi Hosahalli block in the Kadur district. Work was restarted at the close of the year at the Woolagiri mine in the Mysore district.

233. The total quantity of gold produced during the calendar year 1912 was 561,066 ozs. estimated at Rs. 3,23,75,429 against 555,011 ozs. estimated at Rs. 3,19,48,101 during 1911. Gold produced.

Royalty.

234. The royalty paid on the gold obtained during 1912 was Rs. 18, 98,878 against Rs. 18,58,847 in 1911. The total value of gold produced since the commencement of gold-mining operations in 1882 up to the end of 1912 was Rs. 57,21,62,460 and the total royalty realized for the above period was Rs. 2,91,10,920.

Manganese.

235. The higher price obtainable for manganese ore during the year was discounted by the rates for shipping freights which hindered the profitable export of any but comparatively high grade ores. The Workington Iron and Steel Company is devoting attention to the question of providing cheap transport facilities between the mines and the railway on which the profitable exploitation of the large quantity of medium grade ore is largely dependent. The result of an extended examination of various manganese properties in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts shows that large deposits of moderate grade can be opened up in the Shimoga district.

The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realized:—

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty realized
1911-12	19,950	8,976	Rs. 3,366
1912-13	23,332	36,877	Rs. 16,449

Chrome.

236. The activity in this field was renewed and prospecting licenses were issued for several deposits of chrome ore and some ore was collected.

Magnesite.

237. Some interest was taken in the magnesite deposits of the Mysore district and licenses for five blocks were granted to the Tata Iron and Steel Company to work the deposits for the production of refractory materials for the iron and steel industry and preliminary operations were started.

Iron ore.

238. One exploring and six prospecting licenses were granted for the valuable deposits of iron ore which were discovered a few years ago on the Bababudan Hills. The work will be vigorously begun in the ensuing dry season.

Mica.

239. Work for this mineral was in progress both in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the principal producer being the Kabbur. mine in the Hole-Narsipur taluk in the Hassan district. During the year 2,875 lbs. of clean mica were exported and a small sum of Rs. 69 was realized towards royalty. Owing to the flaws and imperfections in the sheets, the quantity of saleable mica was not large when compared with the quantity that was mined.

Corundum.

240. There was a considerable increase in the number of licenses for the collection of corundum which rose from 16 to 30. The mineral was obtained chiefly from the taluks of Maddagiri, Koratagere, Goribidnur, Sidlaghatta, and Arsikere. During the year, a quantity of 4,060 cwts. of corundum was exported and a sum of Rs. 2,230 was realized as royalty.

Number of persons employed.

241. During the calendar year 1912, the number of persons employed in the mining industry was 27,088 against 26,772 in 1911. Of these, 26,258 were employed in the gold mines.

Accidents.

242. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year 1912 was 285 against 375 in 1911. Of these, 66 resulted in the death of 90 persons or 3·32 per mille of persons employed. Air blasts in the Kolar mines accounted for 11 fatal accidents involving the loss of 29 lives against 12 accidents involving the loss of 41 lives in 1911. The investigation of these phenomena has for a number of years past engaged the serious attention of the mining department and of the managers and superintendents of the mining companies, who have made unremitting efforts involving a large expenditure of time and money to devise methods of work which will help to guard the workers against accidents. During the year there were also 10 fatal accidents due to explosives which involved 15 deaths against 5 fatal accidents involving 6 deaths in 1911.

Prosecutions.

243. Five persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 4 were convicted and 1 was acquitted. Less serious offences committed entailed the departmental punishment of 23 persons by fines and by cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

244. During the year 1912-13, 1,097 candidates were examined for certificates under the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 597 obtained certificates as mestris and 481 as blasters. Certificates for mestris and blasters.

245. During the year under report, the publication of a geological map of the State which will embody on a uniform and comprehensive plan the essential features of the survey work so far completed was sanctioned and a grant of Rs. 3,000 was provided for the purpose. Geological survey.

The total area surveyed and mapped in the Mysore and Bangalore districts was 1,650 square miles. The area in the Mysore district included Heggaddevankote taluk and parts of taluks of Nanjangud, Gundlupet and Hunsur. Amongst the more interesting formations examined was an extensive series of kyanite and graphite schists. A large number of ultra-basic rocks also occur in the area examined, including potstones which have been utilized in a few places for building purposes and dunites with which are associated deposits of chromite and magnesite. It is reported that considerable quantities of magnetite iron ores occur in the Mysore area. With a view to improving the manufacture of bricks and tiles, deposits of clay were looked for in the Bangalore district. The deposits were located and examined by means of a number of trial borings and samples from various boreholes were obtained for examination.

In the Chikmagalur taluk a large series of quartzites and conglomerates which gave indications of the presence of gold and copper was prospected in considerable detail in order to determine whether the metals occurred in sufficient quantity to justify further work.

246. This department deals exclusively with the water supplies from underground sources by means of wells, all surface supplies being dealt with in the Public Works department. Proposals for the purchase of a power drill for drilling bore-holes are under consideration. Meanwhile experimental work out of the grant of Rs. 2,500 placed at the disposal of this department by the Economic Conference was carried on and necessary instruments were purchased. The services of the boring operator employed under the Local Fund Board, Kolar, were placed at the disposal of the department for conduct of trial boring operations in the State. The results of the boring operations show that the hand boring tools are ineffective for the conditions met with in Mysore. In a limited way some of these bore-holes have been of use in testing the nature of the ground down to the depth bored. Bore-holes were made at Chikballapur and Tiptur with various results. An investigation into the nature and possibilities of the *talapargis* or spring heads in Goribidnur, Maddagiri and Pavagada taluks was made. These *talapargis* yield a certain amount of water during dry weather and permit of a limited amount of cultivation by irrigation. One hundred and thirty of such *talapargis* were inspected during the year under report. Underground water supply.

247. The departmental officers were instructed to prepare representative collections of specimens from special areas on which they carried out their work. During the year 8 books were purchased and 246 publications were received in exchange for the publications of the department. Geological museum and library.

248. During the year, 54 assays and 2 chemical analyses were made for the department. Laboratory.

249. The work of inspection was carried out satisfactorily during the year. Proposals for remodelling and improving the explosive stores in charge of the Public Works department were made. Most of the larger magazines were maintained in good condition. In some cases, alterations and improvements were insisted upon. The total number of licenses issued during the year 1912 was 216 against 178 during 1911, the increase being largely due to the recent decision as to the necessity for dealers in imported fireworks to take out licenses. During the year, there was only one case of unlawful possession of explosives and a single case of theft of explosives, showing that the reduction in the number of cases of both descriptions was satisfactory. No accidents were reported during the year except those which occurred in the Kolar Gold Fields. Three persons were prosecuted and convicted for causing accidents and two persons were prosecuted for unlawful possession Inspection of explosives.

of explosives ; of the latter, one was convicted and the other discharged. One person was charged and convicted for dealing in crackers without license.

XI. Public Works (1912-13).

General.

250. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, C.I.E., continued at the head of the Public Works department till the 10th November 1912, when he was appointed to the office of Dewan of Mysore. Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, B.SC. L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, was appointed to succeed him as officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works department, and he assumed charge of the new office on the 22nd November 1912.

There were several demands on the department for officers and subordinates for railway and other works. One Executive Engineer and a number of subordinate officers were transferred to the Railway department during the year. Another Executive Engineer was transferred to Mysore for employment as President of the city municipality and Chairman of the Trust Board.

Grant and outlay.

251. The total grant for the year under all heads was Rs. 59,44,649 and the total expenditure including Contributions was Rs. 50,87,992 against Rs. 43,60,340 or Rs. 7,27,652 more than that of the previous year, the increase being due to the large expenditure incurred on the Cauvery Reservoir Works. The following statement gives the details under the several heads :—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds ...	50,47,539	42,38,232	−8,09,307	
2. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,75,000	1,90,623	−84,377	
3. Local Funds General ...	35,990	37,717	+1,727	
4. District Funds ...	4,10,332	3,79,824	−30,508	
5. Municipal Funds ...	10,135	60,165	+50,030*	
6. Village School Fund ...	1,48,882	88,094	−60,788	
7. Palace Fund ...	16,771	8,015	−8,756	
8. Contributions ...	——	85,322	——	
Total ...	59,44,649	50,87,992	−9,41,979	

Lapse and suspense.

252. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 9,41,979, but if the sum of Rs. 3,60,000 resumed in Government Order No. Fl. 6,733, dated the 15th May 1913, be deducted, the actual lapse would be reduced to Rs. 5,81,979 equivalent to 9·78 per cent of the total grant against Rs. 2,15,952 or 4·83 per cent of the total grant in the previous year. The major portion of the lapse occurred under Provincial Funds. There was a large lapse in the special grant for the Cauvery Reservoir Works, due partly to the deficiency of expenditure under the head "compensation" on account of the non-settlement of contribution and water rate to be levied on the lands to be commanded by the new channels and partly to the non-adjustment of payments made for sluice gates, medicines and electric plant. There were small lapses under other items, as usual, due to such causes as adjustment in accounts, deferred sanction of estimates, non-receipt of indented materials, late commencement of works, scarcity of labour, presence of water in tanks, and delay in payment of compensation and acquisition of sites. The progress of work during the year was also somewhat retarded by the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. There was a grant of Rs. 19,006 under the "Suspense" account, against which the transactions of the year resulted in a net credit of Rs. 13,159.

* The excess is merely nominal, being due to the adjustment of an outlay of Rs. 40,577 on the annual maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works for 1912-13 over and above the revenue derived from the general water rate and the excess water charges, and of Rs. 6,273 on the maintenance of the Shimoga Town Water Works.

253. The nature of irrigation works, buildings, communications and miscellaneous public improvements dealt with, as well as the outlay incurred on them from various funds during the year, is indicated below.

Irrigation works.

254. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (works costing over Rs. 2,500) in progress during the year was 146, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 16,48,219, of which Rs. 54,459 were spent on channels and Rs. 15,93,760 on tanks. Some minor improvements, subsequently sanctioned in connection with the Marikanave project, were in hand during the year. The total outlay on the work since the commencement was Rs. 44,68,530. During the year the reservoir received a supply of 23,600 units, the level of water in it being the highest on record. The area actually irrigated under the reservoir was 3,904 acres and the revenue realised, Rs 50,330. The details for the Block System of irrigation under the canals of the reservoir were revised and completed with a view to bring the system into operation from 1st July 1913. The change from the old system to the new is being gradually effected. The colonisation of the canal area and the improvement of the means of communication therein are engaging the attention of Government. Arrangements were in progress to shift some of the unhealthy villages in the canal area to better sites.

The operations in respect of the Cauvery Reservoir project at Kannambadi were chiefly confined to excavation of foundations in the river bed. Although the foundation work was somewhat retarded by an outbreak of cholera and great difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable foundation for the dam owing to the presence of water and springs and the existence of a deep mica vein close to the south bank in the river bed, the whole of the excavation was completed and the foundations were laid. Masonry was built to a height of 17 feet from the bottom of the foundations on the south side. Roads and buildings were completed and a recreation club, an inspection lodge and school and police buildings were added during the year. The year's outlay amounted to Rs. 15,70,553, bringing the total outlay on the work from the commencement to Rs. 23,20,230. The question of payment of compensation for lands coming under submersion and the settlement of the displaced population on fresh lands engaged the attention of the authorities during the year and a scheme of land compensation in lieu of money compensation has been devised.

The work of restoring the Madhavamantri anicut, Mysore district, which breached during the floods of August 1912 and rebuilding a scouring sluice at a low level in connection with the same was proceeded with. The other important works in progress were the improvement and extension of the Sriramadevar South Canal, Hassan district, the construction of new tanks across the Vadli stream near Hairege, Hunsur taluk, and the Maralvadi stream near Mavathur, Kankanhalli taluk, and the excavation of a high level channel from the new Sowlanga tank, Honnali taluk, which was completed two years ago. Fair progress was also made in the construction of a feeder from the Nagannana anicut, Tarikere taluk, to the tanks in the Tarikere valley and in the restoration of Bolappanahalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk, and Melur tank, Hunsur taluk.

(*b*) The outlay on original irrigation minor works was Rs. 30,046, of which Rs. 8,016 were spent on channels and Rs. 22,030 on tanks.

(*c*) Under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, earthwork was carried out by or at the cost of raiyats to 959 tanks and stone and masonry work was executed at Government cost to 477 tanks. The number of tanks completed under both heads was 728. The total estimated value of the work done during the year was Rs. 1,34,103, of which the outlay incurred by Government on stone and masonry work amounted to Rs. 63,071 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,00,000, and the value of earthwork done by the raiyats was estimated at Rs. 71,032. As in previous years, the largest amount of work was done in the Kolar district. Satisfactory progress was made in the Tumkur and Hassan districts. In the other districts there was, however, a decline either in the Government share or the raiyats'

share of the work. The question of revising and confirming the marahmat establishment employed on the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme is engaging the attention of Government.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,90,623 against the grant of Rs. 2,75,000. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 85,130 was spent on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 76,415 on the annual maintenance of, and special repairs to, the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 946 miles, irrigating 115,421 acres of wet and garden lands, from which a revenue of Rs. 7,09,087 was realised. Special conservancy arrangements were made, as in previous years, for maintaining the requisite minimum supply to the power works at Sivasamudram and to sugar-cane and other crops under the different channels, and temporary storage was made at all the principal anicuts on the Cauvery by sand-bag dams. The Madhavamantri anicut in the Mysore district was the only irrigation work which suffered damage from floods during the year.

(3) *Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 2,302 was spent on some irrigation works.

(4) *Contributions.*—The expenditure under this head on irrigation was incurred from the money contributions given by the raiyats towards the restoration and repair of tanks and amounted to Rs. 27,073. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent on the restoration of the inam Ommatur tank in the Chamrajnagar taluk, bringing the total oulay on the work from the beginning to Rs. 28,023.

Buildings.

255. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 6,70,476, of which nearly half was incurred on the works of the educational and medical departments, the amounts spent on them being Rs. 1,80,583 and Rs. 1,48,754 respectively. The amount spent on the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore during the year was Rs. 58,043, the total outlay from the commencement being Rs. 41,47,913. The building was formally handed over to the Palace department in December 1912, but some minor items of work subsequently ordered were still in hand. An outlay of Rs. 37,117 was incurred in clearing the site and collecting the materials for the new office and bedroom blocks for the Palace at Mysore. Foundations were also laid for the walls in the front block of the latter.

The other important building works completed or in progress during the year were the following :—

(i) *Bangalore.*—The Chemical laboratory at the Central College, which was practically completed; the New High School and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, which were completed and handed over to the departments concerned for occupation after the execution of some minor items of work; an Agricultural school at Hebbal in connection with which quarters for the manager and his assistants, huts for the coolies and 15 rooms for the students were constructed; and the improvement and extension of the Public Works workshop and stores.

(ii) *Mysore.*—The Chamrajendra Technical Institute, the buildings for which were mostly completed and made fit for occupation, and into which the Engineering and Industrial schools and the Sloyd classes have since been shifted; the new General Hospital; and improvements to the Government House.

(iii) *Shimoga.*—The new sandalkoti which was finally completed and handed over to the Forest department.

(iv) *Robertsonpet.*—The Maternity Hospital, the conversion of the coronation building into a Maternity Hospital being practically completed; and quarters for police constables.

(v) *Sidlaghatta.*—Construction of a new Taluk cutcherry.

(vi) *Honnali.*—Construction of a new Taluk cutcherry.

(*b*) The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings during the year was

Rs. 1,33,345. Buildings of archæological interest were maintained in a fair condition. The only important work in hand was the restoration of the Kedaresvara temple at Halebid, which was practically completed during the year.

(*c*) The outlay on military works including repairs was Rs. 43,486 and was incurred mostly on providing accommodation for the State troops, The most important work in progress was the construction of Barr sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore.

(2) *District Funds.*—A small outlay of Rs. 165 was incurred on civil buildings under this head during the year.

(3) *Village School Fund.*—An outlay of Rs. 74,656 was incurred under this head on the construction and repair of elementary school buildings in the different parts of the State.

(4) *Palace Fund.*—The expenditure from this fund was Rs. 5,713 and the chief work in hand was the Electric light installation of the Bangalore Palace. The work was practically completed and the total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 36,952.

(5) *Contributions.*—Expenditure under this head is incurred on works executed by the Public Works department from sources not specified in the Public Works Budget, and amounted during the year to Rs. 30,762, of which Rs. 22,626 were spent on original works and Rs. 8,136 on repairs. The principal work in progress was the construction of the second Maharaja Kumari's mansion at Mysore, in respect of which water supply and electric light installations were in hand. The total outlay on this work up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,19,970. The other works in progress during the year were the construction of the Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar Town Hall at Chikmagalur, the erection of an open verandah and porches to the Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall at Bangalore, the construction and repair of muzrai buildings and the maintenance of Protestant cemeteries in the State.

Communications.

'256. The aggregate expenditure under "communications, original" was Rs. 1,34,992; of which a sum of Rs. 49,178 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 31,963 from Local Funds General, Rs. 52,899 from District Funds and Rs. 952 from Contributions. A sum of Rs. 19,482 was spent on accommodation for travellers. The works completed during the year were a bridle path along the trace of the extension of the Talaguppa-Aralgode road, Shimoga district, from the head of the ghat to the Mysore frontier, which was completed to the entire length of 14 miles and also widened for a distance of about 2 miles, the construction of a telephone line between Bangalore and Mysore, and the construction of the last section of the Punjur-Bedaguli-Hondrabal-Chamrajnagar road in the Mysore district.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

Mysore district.—A bridge across the river Bhrigu on the Hunsur-Begur road; a chattram at Kadakola; and the improvement of Bakshi Basappaji Urs' chattram at Mysore.

Hassan district.—The construction of some tunnels in connection with the improvement of the Bisleghat on Sukravarsante-Subrahmanya road, which is a completed work.

Shimoga district.—The construction of a bridge across the Tungabhadra at Honnali; and the construction of tunnels on the Sorab-Anavatti road, which was practically completed and opened for traffic during the previous year.

Under repairs, the outlay on communications was Rs. 7,28,407, of which Rs. 4,64,853 were spent from Provincial Funds and Rs. 2,63,554 from District Funds. The total length of provincial roads maintained during the year in as efficient a condition as funds would permit was 1,974 miles; of which 1,968 miles were metalled, the average cost of maintaining them being Rs. 225 per mile. The total length of district fund roads maintained by the department fell from 3,504 miles to 3,473 miles, the decrease being due to the transfer of the Mysore-Talkad-Sivasamudram road to the District

Board for upkeep as an experimental measure and to differences in the measurement of certain roads. Of this total length, 1,540 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads was Rs. 73 per mile. The total outlay during the year on repairs to travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges and musafirkhanas from Provincial and District Funds was Rs. 22,087. The total length of the telephone lines maintained by the Public Works department was 160·05 miles and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,280.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

257. The total expenditure during the year on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 4,59,537, of which a sum of Rs. 1,77,710 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,81,827 on repairs, the amount disbursed from Provincial Funds alone being Rs. 1,50,408 under the one head and Rs. 2,21,443 under the other. The aggregate outlay under both heads incurred from District and Municipal Funds and from Contributions was Rs. 87,686. Of the expenditure from Provincial Funds, under works original, a sum of Rs. 31,440 was spent on improvements to towns, Rs. 62,000 on water-supply, Rs. 21,772 on sewerage and drainage and Rs. 35,196 on miscellaneous items; and under repairs, Rs. 2,21,332 on the maintenance of water-supply works. The works connected with the laying out of the extensions in the Shimoga town and the diversion of the storm water of Basavangudi to the Kempambudhi tank, which were completed during the previous year, were handed over to the municipalities concerned. The work of metering the house connections in the Mysore city was completed during the year.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *Bangalore.*—Improvement of the Cubbon Park; the laying out and drainage of the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions; the laying out of the northern extension of Malleswaram; and the laying out and drainage of the new extension between Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi.

(2) *Mysore.*—Improvement to the Vani Vilas water works, in connection with which payment was made towards the first instalment of the Jewell Filter plan, and construction of the buildings required for the filters; and the construction of a marble stone canopy over the new statue of H. H. the late Maharaja of Mysore.

(3) *Kolar Gold Fields.*—Water-supply to some buildings, and the drainage of Robertsonpet.

The outlay on repairs was incurred chiefly on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works and the Jewell Filter installation at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas water works at Mysore, the Kolar Gold Fields water works, and the water works of the towns of Shimoga and Harihar. The demand for the year on account of water supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,59,437. Deducting from this amount the actual working expenses amounting to Rs. 88,241, the net revenue earned under this scheme during the year was Rs. 1,71,196.

Establishment.

258. The charges under the head of establishment amounted to Rs. 7,51,481, of which Rs. 1,12,044, were incurred under "Direction," Rs. 6,16,849 under "Construction" and Rs. 22,588 under "Accounts." The total expenditure on establishment was 17·8 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

259. The expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 1,35,875. The Public Works general workshop at Bangalore maintained its usefulness by attending as usual to the repairs to the machinery, plant and tools of the several water-supply installations besides departmental and private works, and turned out work of the estimated value of over Rs. 25,000.

Administrative measures.

260. The Mysore Palace Division which was attached to the southern circle was reduced to a range and transferred to the charge of the northern circle. There was a reconstitution of sub-divisions in the Mysore division and two new sub-divisions were formed, one for the effective supervision of the important building works in the Mysore city and another for the construction of the new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege in the Hunsur taluk. A new temporary sub-division was also formed in the Bangalore

division for the construction of the new tank across the Maralvadi stream near Mavathur in the Kankanhalli taluk. The Public Works workshop at Bangalore, attached to the Water-Supply and Stores Division, was constituted into a sub-division with a view to afford some relief to the Executive Engineer who was hitherto in direct charge of it.

The system of forwarding original bills to the Audit office for check was introduced during the year.

The duty of collecting charges for excess water consumption in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was transferred from the respective municipalities to the Public Works department during the year.

XII. The Electrical Department (1912-13).

Grant and outlay.

261. The total revised grant for the year 1912-13 was Rs. 7,93,800 and the actual outlay Rs. 6,78,603, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,15,197. The amount spent under capital and revenue expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 6,43,495. A sum of Rs. 30,515 was spent on the fourth installation, and an outlay of Rs. 4,593 was incurred on the Bangalore Electric Tramway works.

Capital works.

262. During the year the outlay on capital works, apart from the Suspense account, was Rs. 67,442 against the grant of Rs. 77,500, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 10,058. This lapse was due to the old materials in stock having been used, with a view to reduce the large stock in hand. The chief works that were carried out by the department under this head were, (1) construction of quarters for the Assistant Chief Line Inspector and telephone maistry at Kankanhalli, construction of office and store shed at Mysore and extension of the Chief Electrical Engineer's office at Bangalore; (2) equipment of the Mysore and Bangalore transmission lines with modern aluminium lightning arrestors; (3) installation of electric lights in the extensions and suburban villages of the Bangalore city; (4) installation of 150 K. W. motor generator sets in the A and B stations at Bangalore and of 75 K. W. motor generator set in the transformer station at Mysore; and (5) extension of interior power and lighting in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Most of these works were completed during the year and the others were in various stages of progress. In connection with the fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, orders were placed for the purchase of the necessary machinery required at Sivasamudram and Champion Reefs and for the section houses at Kankanhalli and Sarjapur. At Sivasamudram, foundations for the switchboard room and the iron framework and the roofing for the temporary transformer house were completed, and excavations for the extension to the generating station and for the high tension room were nearing completion. The circuits crossing the site of the proposed Mavathur tank were temporarily reconstructed for about 2 miles. Location surveys for the Bangalore Electric Tramway were completed in most of the sections. Foundations for the car-barn were also laid during the year.

Revenue expenditure.

263. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,43,694, including the suspense account of Rs. 3,204 and the amount set apart for the Depreciation Fund (*viz.*, Rs. 2,88,838), against the grant of Rs. 6,90,300. There was thus a lapse of Rs. 46,607 due to ordinary causes. The actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,51,651 against Rs. 3,43,713 in the previous year.

Contribution.

264. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 6,78,603 on the works of this department, a sum of Rs. 90,648 was expended on contribution works as against Rs. 95,729 during 1911-12.

Power and plant.

265. Power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 79,709,668 units as against 77,510,502 units in the previous year, of which 73,585,077 units were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, 4,544,320 units to the Bangalore city and 1,580,271 units to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city, 782,548 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilised in the Bangalore city was 3,761,772 units.

In addition to the usual repairs for the upkeep of the generating station, the installation and adjustment of compression springs on the spindles of the lower nozzles of a water wheel were carried out. Needful repairs were executed to the transformers at Sivasamudram and Kolar, which were burnt out by lightning and also to the lightning arrestors that were smashed. All apparatus in the generating and step-up transformer stations was kept in good condition. Cracked and broken insulators and rotten wooden poles were replaced on the Kolar transmission lines. On the Bangalore lines 30 miles of ground wire were erected and ground wire supports fixed for about 15 miles.

Lighting and power installations.

266. At the end of the year under report there were 29 power service installations in all as against 21 in the previous year. Of these, 14 were in the Bangalore city, 12 in the Mysore city and 3 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of interior lighting installations was 1,098 against 809 in the previous year, of which 421 were in the Bangalore city, 178 in the Mysore city, and 499 in the Civil and Military Station. The total number of street lights at the end of the year was 2,983 against 2,868 in the previous year, of which 1,376 were in the Bangalore city, 651 in the Mysore city and 956 in the Civil and Military Station.

Revenue.

267. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,80,345, the total demand for the year 1912-13 was Rs. 19,99,592, and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 17,05,795, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,93,797 to be realised at the end of the year under report.

Financial results.

268. The aggregate capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1913 was Rs. 83,11,467. The gross earnings from the Scheme amounted to Rs. 1,79,32,175, of which a sum of Rs. 2,78,266 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation Fund deposited with Government. Deducting from the gross earnings a sum of Rs. 89,47,897, of which Rs. 31,85,496 represented working expenses, Rs. 25,58,105, Depreciation Fund and Rs. 32,04,296 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realised from the Scheme was Rs. 89,84,278, representing 9·826 per cent per annum on the capital outlay. The above figures show that not only the entire capital expenditure has been recouped but there is a surplus of Rs. 6,72,811 after paying interest at 4 per cent on the capital outlay and setting apart a large sum towards the Depreciation Fund.

Interruptions.

269. During the year under report, there were 81 interruptions to service as against 52 in 1911-12. Of these, 12 were due to malicious interference or interference by birds with the lines, 23 to lightning, five to line trouble, five to generating station trouble, nine to receiving station trouble and 27 to unknown causes. In addition to the above, there were 30 prearranged shutdowns on account of construction of overhead ground wires on transmission lines and repairs and alterations at generating and receiving stations.

Accidents.

270. There were 6 accidents during the year to persons working on the several sections, of which one resulted in the death of a cooly who was removing rags from the wires.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

271. The channels were kept in good repair and the removal of silt in the forebay was practically completed. The water supply in the Cauvery was moderately good during the year. Arrangements were made as in previous years to store a supply of water in the river during the low water period by means of sand bags over the crests of the anicuts.

Miscellaneous improvements.

272. The filtered water supply system was improved and made conveniently available to all the residents of the Bluff at Sivasamudram. All the land within the boundary of the Cauvery Power works was entirely cleared of jungle and fairly well drained. Proper attention was paid to sanitary improvements and to the provision of medical relief in the locality.

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XIII. Railways (1912-13).

General.

273. During the year under report the Railway Secretariat was separated from the Public Works department and constituted into a separate unit. The Engineer-in-chief, State Railway Construction department, was appointed *ex-officio* Secretary for Railways and another officer whose services were also obtained on loan from the Government of India was appointed Under Secretary for Railways and Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-chief.

The State Railway Construction department was engaged mostly in surveys during the year. A large amount of preliminary work including the organisation of the department was also done and arrangements were made to proceed with construction vigorously as soon as the projects now pending before the Government of India receive their sanction.

Open lines.

274. The length of the open lines of railway owned by the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz*.—

	Miles.
Broad gauge	9·88
Metre gauge	401·29
Total	411·17

These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised contract.

Lines surveyed and projected.

275. The following were the lines surveyed and projected.

Mysore-Arsikere chord line.

276. The question of the most suitable alignment for a chord line to connect Mysore with some point on the Bangalore-Poona main line was investigated and estimates were prepared for an alternative line from Mysore to Konehalli *via* Krishnarajpet and Channarayapatna, with feeders from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna and from Channarayapatna *via* Hassan and Chikmagalur to Kadur. Though the construction of this line would have been cheaper, it was given up mainly owing to the difficulties anticipated in taking it over the Kannambadi dam now under construction. The final location survey for a line from Mysore to Arsikere *via* Yedatore, Hole-Narsipur and Hassan was then taken up and the project for the same submitted to the Government of India after the close of the official year.

Chikjajur-Chitaldrug and Kolar-Chikballapur lines.

277. The plans and estimates for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug railway were completed and the project was submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Surveys were carried out and estimates prepared for a line of railway from Kolar to Chikballapur *via* Srinivaspur, Chintamani and Sidlaghatta. The question of financing these lines is under the consideration of Government.

Tarikere-Yedahalli tramway.

278. Investigations were also carried out for a two-feet gauge tramway between Tarikere and Yedahalli. The project for the tramway has since been sanctioned by the Railway Board.

Bangalore-Hosur and Mangalore-Hassan lines.

279. The question of railway communication between Bangalore and Hosur, and Arsikere and Mangalore was under correspondence with the Government of India. A re-survey was taken in hand for the former and the estimates prepared for the latter by Messrs. Gilchrist and Groves between 1895 and 1902 were revised and brought up to date.

Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.

280. Sanction was received for the construction of the Bowringpet-Kolar railway and good progress was made during the year.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

281. At the request of the Directors of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company the construction of this line was undertaken by the State Railway Construction department on behalf of the Company and work was started thereon.

Receipts.

282. The earnings from open lines were larger than in any previous year and are steadily increasing. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State amounted to Rs. 37,21,674 against Rs. 32,52,749 in 1911-1912 and the working expenses to Rs. 20,03,191 against Rs. 18,48,804. The percentage of working expenses to the gross receipts was 53·82 against 56·84 in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 17,18,483.

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Expenditure.

283. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines and surveys during the year was approximately Rs. 3,67,882 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,17,377. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 10,85,259 against Rs. 9,07,776 in the previous year.

General results.

284. The capital outlay during the year excluding the expenditure on surveys and other miscellaneous items was Rs. 3,10,053 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1913 was Rs. 2,53,00,706. The percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 6·80 against 5·61 in 1911-1912. Deducting the one-twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 16,35,155 against Rs. 13,36,985 in the previous year. Again deducting from the above sum the guaranteed interest of Rs. 7,17,377 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,83,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 9,17,778. This represents a return of 10·3 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State, *viz.*, Rs. 89,17,905.

Accidents.

285. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 14 accidents to persons, 42 derailments and 237 other minor accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1912-13).

Post and Telegraph Offices.

286. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Excluding offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 485, of which eight were head offices, 149 sub-offices and 328 branch offices. Of the 485 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 48. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.

As usual a temporary Government telegraph office was opened at Hebbal for the use of the military authorities in connection with the South Indian Rifle Association meeting.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1912-13).

NOTE.—The figures given in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1912-13 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

Cash balance.

287. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,16,94,567 against Rs. 1,06,23,859 in 1911-12.

Demand.

288. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1912 amounted to Rs. 17,26,980 against Rs. 20,32,146 on the 1st July 1911. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,60,71,390 against Rs. 2,35,49,390 in 1911-12. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,77,98,370. Deducting the amount of Rs. 34,840 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,77,63,530 against Rs. 2,54,30,383 in 1911-12.

Collection.

289. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,59,76,130 against Rs. 2,37,03,403 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,75,13,767 against Rs. 3,38,61,975 in 1911-12.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

290. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 17,87,400 against Rs. 17,26,980 in 1911-12.

Variations under receipts.

291. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 1,47,923. The fall of revenue under this head during the year under report as compared with the previous year was due to the amount of the outstanding arrears at the beginning of 1912-13 being comparatively less than in 1911-12 and to a portion of the demand for the year not having been collected before the close of the financial year. The delay in the payment of potgi bills by adjustment of the *kandayam* due and the falling off of prices in coffee also affected the collection to a certain extent.

Forest Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 10,87,794. The improvement over the revenue of the last year was contributed chiefly by sandalwood, exceptionally favourable rates having been realised during the year at the sandalwood sales.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 5,32,710. The collections of the year were the highest on record and nearly half the excess realisations over the preceding year's revenue was due to the increased shop-rental derived during the auction sales.

Miscellaneous other Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 53,674. This increase was the result of fluctuations under the various items included in this head, and the important fluctuation for the better was in the receipts from jail manufactures and educational receipts and other departmental receipts, the increase under the last being due to the sale of Amrut Mahal bulls to the Imperial Service Transport Corps. Mohatarfa in rural tracts, however, showed some decrease owing to the increase in the number of unions formed in the State and the consequent transfer to District Funds of the mohatarfa revenue hitherto credited to State Funds.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 6,10,797. This increase was caused by large variations under almost all the items classed under this head. Interest on investments realised was more as the balance

of current deposit at the Madras Bank, Bangalore, in 1911-12 was higher than in 1910-11. The interest realised on Government securities was more than in the preceding year as a portion of the amount due for the previous year was realised in 1912-13, the last day of the year 1911-12 having been a Sunday. Receipt of accumulated interest of past years on two of the largest loans accounted for the large realisations from interest on loans. The realisations from sale proceeds of water in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields were better, as a portion of the arrears of 1911-12 was collected during the year and also as the year's receipts were more on account of water supplied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from the Chamarajendra Water Works owing to the insufficiency of water supplied by the Civil and Military Station pumps.

Commercial Services.—Increase, Rs. 80,515. The increase in the gross revenue from State Railways on account of the improvement in coaching and goods traffic, combined with a reduction in the percentage of working expenses, and an improvement in the Cauvery Power Scheme revenue in all the sections of the scheme, explains the variation for the better under this head.

Expenditure.

292. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,24,47,822 against Rs. 2,18,14,792 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,79,92,528 against Rs. 3,27,91,267 in the previous year. They were more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 4,78,761.

Variations under expenditure.

293. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Refunds.—Decrease, Rs. 54,953. This decrease was under Excise and was due to the major portion of the arrear claims of inamdars for excise revenue having been settled in the previous year.

Revenue Collection charges.—Decrease, Rs. 68,095. This decrease was chiefly due to the remuneration of shanbhogs and patels in the Revenue department not having been fully demanded and paid in the year under report.

Administration.—Increase, Rs. 1,05,799. This increase was mainly under General Administration due to an increase of expenditure as compared with the previous year on account of the increased activities of the Economic Conference. The expenditure on guests' reception and entertainment charges was also higher and this is explained by the fact that there was a write-back to Palace accounts in the previous year of a portion of the charges incurred in 1910-11 in connection with H. H. the Yuvaraja's marriage. Under Army, there was a fall of Rs. 60,035 as compared with the preceding year's expenditure which included Delhi Durbar charges.

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 74,989. This was on account of the appointment during the year of a full-time Inspector-General of Education, which appointment was vacant during the previous year, a larger outlay on Government schools on account of the special equipment of laboratories in Government high schools, and larger grants-in-aid for building and other purposes.

Medical Charges.—Increase, Rs. 86,982. The increase was in connection with the increased rate of salaries sanctioned for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, greater outlay on hospital necessaries, chiefly on the initial charges for equipping the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital opened during the year, and the emoluments of the newly appointed Durbar Physician and Surgeon.

Commercial Services.—Increase Rs. 81,504. The increase was in the outlay on State Railways (open lines), as compared with the previous year. Though the aggregate expenditure on Railways was Rs. 3,45,083 against Rs. 4,15,176 in the preceding year, yet the last year's expenditure figure was reduced by a credit of Rs. 2,66,537 from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the decrease in the Government share of General Stores balance of the Mysore-Harihar line on 30th June 1912. Similar credit for the year under report amounted only to Rs. 98,917.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 7,93,637. This was mainly on account of the special outlay on the Cauvery Reservoir works at Kannambadi.

Stamp Department.—Increase, Rs. 19,918. This was due to the purchase of new machinery, dies and plates and paper for stamps in connection with the arrangements brought into effect for manufacturing stamps on improved lines.

Pensions.— Increase, Rs. 55,157. This is explained chiefly by the payment during the year of the accumulated arrears of pension amounting to about Rs. 33,000 on behalf of the late Sir P. N. Krishna Murti.

Miscellaneous.—Decrease, Rs. 4,68,063. The decrease was chiefly caused by the absence of any large expenditure, as in 1911-12 on account of the Delhi Durbar, and also by the reduction in the annual grant for Mysore city improvement. This decrease was, however, counterbalanced by an increase of expenditure on account of the payment of accumulated arrears of interest on Mysore State Loan promissory notes, of interest on Savings Banks deposits, and Insurance fund, the balances under both of which at the close of the year under report were larger than in the preceding year.

Cash balance.

294. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,12,15,806, of which Rs. 44,07,222 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 65,48,353 in the Bank of Madras and Rs. 2,60,231 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

Invested surplus.

295. The nominal value of the Government of India securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 2,03,81,900. A sum of Rs. 60,00,000 was also held in the form of temporary investments.

Indebtedness.

296. The main items of indebtedness were :—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees.*—Out of the balance of Rs. 38,000 which remained unclaimed on the 1st of July 1912, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1912 to Rs. 80,92,249. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 2,88,924. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 83,81,173, of which a sum of Rs. 83,68,600 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1912 was Rs. 72,66,189 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1912-13, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts were respectively Rs. 30,65,843, Rs. 3,521, Rs. 2,23,936, Rs. 28,78,833, and Rs. 10,537. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 76,70,120.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rupees 20 Lakhs.*—To the credit of the Sinking Fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1913, Rs. 9,33,333-5-4.

Retrenchment Committee.

297. The report of the Retrenchment Committee mentioned in the last year's report was still under the consideration of Government. The Committee held two meetings during the year under report.

II. Excise (1912-13).

Administrative measures.

298. The following were the chief administrative measures of the year under report :—

(1) The contract for the manufacture of arrack at the Central Distillery, Bangalore, from 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1916 was disposed of by tender.

(2) The right to vend special liquors manufactured at the Central Distillery, Bangalore, was ordered to be disposed of by public auction; and the privilege of selling these liquors in foreign liquor shops was withdrawn.

(3) The concession allowed in the case of foreign liquor licensees to sell superior country beer was withdrawn except in the case of railway

refreshment rooms and dining car licenses, such beer being sold in separate shops in localities where the demand for it is great.

(4) The minimum strength of foreign liquors to be sold in foreign liquor shops was reduced from 15° to 25° U. P.

(5) The scale of fixed fees for the various kinds of foreign liquor licenses was revised, and the disposal of the "Retail off" licenses on fixed fees was given effect to.

(6) The legal position of the owners of toddy yielding trees and their liability to Government for arrears of tree-tax in the case of default by the licensee were definitely fixed.

(7) The toddy shops of certain taluks were sold on a three-year lease.

(8) The cultivation of ganja in certain villages near Goribidnur was continued during the year.

(9) The limit of private possession of the smoking preparation of opium was reduced from one to half a tola.

(10) The Excise Training School was closed at the end of the year, as all the officers of the Excise department had undergone training in technical matters relating to the department.

(11) A special department for training the subordinate executive staff in detection work was organised tentatively for one year.

Distillery.

299. The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock.

300. The quantity of arrack manufactured amounted to 553,093 gallons and 17 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 17,190 gallons at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 570,283 gallons and 17 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the Distillery, together with the issues to Coorg and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, amounted to 552,746 gallons and 15 drams. Besides, there was a wastage of 4,314 gallons and 42 drams, and a quantity of 595 gallons and 27 drams was taken up for methylation, leaving a closing balance of 12,626 gallons and 35 drams at the end of the year. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 87,699 gallons and 32 drams of ordinary arrack, 74 gallons of rectified spirit, and 1,383 gallons of rum against 82,718 gallons and 2 drams, 82 gallons, and 1,540 gallons, respectively, in the previous year. The issue to Coorg for 10 months amounted to 15,754 gallons and 25 drams as against 5,123 gallons and 31 drams for 3 months in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

301. The number of bonded depots in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. The number of arrack shops was 758 or 3 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

302. The consumption of arrack amounted to 428,823 gallons and 14 drams against 387,603 gallons and 46 drams in the previous year, being an increase of about 10 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

303. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was 3·8 drams as against 3·4 drams in the previous year per head of population. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields area, the incidence per head of population was 45·6, 22·4 and 55·7 drams as against 39·9, 24·9 and 58·8 drams respectively, in the previous year.

Foreign liquor.

304. The number of foreign liquor shops was 24 against 22 and the total number of licenses issued was 64 against 58 in the previous year. The consumption of foreign liquor fell from 36,317 gallons and 41 drams in 1911-12 to 32,948 gallons and 19 drams or by about 9 per cent.

Date toddy.

305. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,561 or 26 less than in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy for these shops was 422,781 date and 5,898 cocoanut against 402,060 date and 4,543 cocoanut in the previous year; while 11,545 date and 2,265 cocoanut trees were tapped in the British territory against 13,428 date and 1,322 cocoanut trees in 1911-12. The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 52·7 as

against 60·2 in the preceding year, thus indicating an increase in the demand for private trees.

306. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 691 against 695 in the previous year. There was an increase of 529 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 16,805 against 16,276 in 1911-12. Bagani toddy.

307. As in the previous year, there were two beer taverns in the Kolar district, both in the Gold Fields area. The consumption of country beer fell from 18,833 to 16,336 gallons during 1912-13. Country malt liquors:—Beer.

308. There was no change in the number of akkibhoja shops in the year under report, the number being 35. Akkibhoja.

309. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 251 against 246 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,234 seers against 9,076 seers in the preceding year. Intoxicating drugs:—Ganja.

310. The opium required for consumption was as usual got from the Madras storehouse. The number of shops licensed during the year was 110 against 109 in the previous year, and the quantity consumed was 1,080 seers and 68½ tolas against 1,119 seers and 53 tolas in the previous year. Opium.

311. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,451 or 19 less than in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·76 villages and for every 1,281 persons against one shop for every 3·74 villages and for every 1,276 persons in the previous year. Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

312. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees, as well as arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 52,39,816 against Rs. 46,80,636 and the gross collections to Rs. 50,66,297 against Rs. 45,26,912, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,73,519. A sum of Rs. 3,252 was remitted against Rs. 14,349 during the previous year. The collection was 96·6 per cent against 96·7 per cent in 1911-12. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, tree rent credited to other departments and the amount paid to inamdars on account of toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 47,77,180 against Rs. 41,20,936 in the previous year. Financial results.

313. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-14-4 against Re. 0-12-9 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-11, Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-0-4·6 and Re. 0-0-0·7 against Re. 0-6-3, Re. 0-5-10, Re. 0-0-3·7 and Re. 0-0-0·3, respectively, in the previous year. Incidence of excise revenue.

314. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,32,630 against Rs. 3,33,326 in the previous year or 6·5 per cent of the gross receipts against 7·3 per cent in the previous year. The establishment charges were 5·06 per cent of the gross receipts against 5·8 per cent in the previous year. Expenditure.

315. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 44,44,550. Surplus.

316. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 683 as against Rs. 340 in the previous year, and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,904 against Rs. 3,949 in the preceding year. During the year, 2,440 cases affecting 2,784 persons were reported against 2,053 cases affecting 2,449 persons in the previous year. The majority of the offences were in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,783 cases affecting 3,228 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Protective and preventive measures.

The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	463	510
Fined or compounded by departmental officers ...	1,479	1,627
Dealt with by magistrates	378	499
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	113	150
Total ...	2,433	2,786

At the close of the year 267 cases affecting 332 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 83 cases involving 110 persons before the magistrates.

III. Stamps (1912-13).

Stock.

317. The face value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,01,040, and stamps of the value of Rs. 9,19,678 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 26,20,718. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 8,15,272 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 72,173 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 17,33,273.

Stamp revenue.

318. The total amount of revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 9,41,424 against Rs. 9,15,528 in the previous year. The revenue during the year under report is the highest on record, a substantial part of the increase having been on account of the revenue derived from copy stamps introduced into the State from February 1912. Court fee and receipt stamps also contributed to the increase.

Expenditure.

319. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 98,335 against Rs. 63,825 in the previous year. This large increase is mainly due to the purchase of new dies and machinery for printing stamps of new design.

Inspection work

320. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 53 taluk, 5 sub-taluk, and 13 sub-division offices; 3 Magistrates', 9 Munsiffs', and 3 Treasury Assistant Commissioners' courts; 4 sub-registry offices; 3 Deputy Commissioners' offices; and 1 district treasury.

IV. State Life Insurance (1912-13).

Proposals.

321. There were 1,442 proposals during the year as against 1,468 in the previous year. Of these, 1,131 were accepted, 457 being for first insurance and 674 for further insurance. One hundred and forty-four were rejected, 96 temporarily on medical grounds and 48 finally on medical and other grounds; and 167 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

322. Of the 1,131 policies issued, one was cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,130 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 6,55,279 on a monthly premium of Rs. 2,507.

Claims during the year.

323. During the year 94 policies held by 36 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 47,594, matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 25 persons holding 34 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 21,617 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 1,996; and 92 persons holding 154 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 62,053 died during the year. Of these last, 13 died of plague, 23 of fever, 15 from lung complaints, 3 of heart disease, 5 of diseases of the digestive organs, 3 of dropsy, 11 of cholera, 2 of liver complaints, 4 of nervous affections, and 13 of other causes.

Income and expenditure.

324. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1912 was Rs. 24,23,641. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,78,002, of which a sum of Rs. 2,99,882 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 78,120 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,32,412, including Rs. 6,923 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 1,25,489 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs 26,69,231. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 35·02 and 1·83 as against 33·75 and 1·79 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 33·20 per cent of the total liability as against 3·72 per cent in 1911-12.

325. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 18,031, of which 9,669 were of first and 8,362 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 91,93,095. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 15,209 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 74,91,933, and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 26,010. Of the remaining 2,822 policies, 2,173 involving a net bonus of Rs. 13,54,614 were completely discharged, and claims on 288 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,39,904 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and forty-seven policies were not realising premia under the rules and 114 were incomplete at the end of 1912-13. Of the 2,173 policies that were completely discharged, 1,307 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,08,586 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 479 assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,03,187 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 138 assuring a bonus of Rs. 85,084 by cancellation, 199 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,40,221 by surrender and 42 assuring a bonus of Rs. 14,609 by forfeiture. Eight policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonus payable. Working of the scheme since commencement.

326. There were no fresh admissions to the Family Pension Branch during the year. General.

V. Government Savings Banks (1912-13).

327. In the year under review the annual limit of Rs. 2,000 and the aggregate limit of Rs. 5,000 prescribed in rule IV of the Savings Bank rules published in Government Notification, dated 15th August 1906, was abrogated and it was directed that deposits be received without any limitation as to amount. General.

328. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1912 was 15,231. During the year under report, 1,963 new accounts were opened, 178 dead accounts were revived and 2,475 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There remained at the close of the year 14,897 accounts or 334 less than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 492 with a balance of Rs. 3,18,823 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,185 with a balance of Rs. 2,32,561 were security deposits, 2,099 with Rs. 14,00,293 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 11,121 accounts with a balance of Rs. 57,18,443 were deposits by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 12,857 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 53,090. Number of accounts.

329. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 40, 5, 4, 5, 1 and 45 respectively as against 40, 6, 3, 5, 1 and 45 in the previous year. Classification of depositors.

330. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 72,66,189. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 30,65,843 as against Rs. 28,55,458 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 3,521, and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,23,936. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 28,78,833 as against Rs. 25,26,781 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1912-13 was Rs. 10,537. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 76,70,120. The amount of deposits was more than that of withdrawals by Rs. 1,87,010. Deposits.

331. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,220 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 71,18,736, which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 538 on each account against Rs. 494 in the preceding year. Private accounts.

332. The deposit of Rs. 71,18,736 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1913 gives an average savings of Rs. 1-3-9 per head of population against Rs. 1-2-11 on 30th June 1912. Average savings.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1912.)

Births.

333. The total number of births registered during the year was 109,002 against 108,399 in 1911, the birth rate being 19·11 per thousand of population against 19·00 in 1911. Of the number of births, 55,678 or 51·08 per cent were boys and 53,324 or 48·92 per cent girls.

Deaths.

334. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 102,820 or 18·02 per thousand of population as against 111,943 or 19·62 per thousand of population during 1911. The death rate for 1912 was less than the previous five years' average by 0·93. The number of deaths among men was 53,524 and among women 49,296. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 18·57 among men and 17·47 among women. The largest number of deaths was in January 1912 and the smallest in March 1912. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 91·22 per mille among male infants and 70·85 per mille among female infants. Next comes the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio per thousand was 53·82 for men and 48·88 for women.

Causes of death.

335. The number of deaths from several causes registered in the State during 1912 as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1911	*1912*
Cholera	201	6,748
Small-pox	2,561	1,854
Plague	14,617	5,376
Fevers	49,761	41,057
Bowel-complaints	4,095	5,479
Respiratory diseases	2,890	2,772
Injuries	1,619	1,581
All other causes	36,199	37,953
Total ...	111,943	102,820

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1912.)

General.

At the close of the year the Director of the Public Health Institute was appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in addition to his duties.

336. One of the District Sanitary Officers was deputed to attend the class of instruction in malaria held at Delhi during the year.

Inspection.

337. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected several towns in the Kadur district and all the municipal towns in the Kolar district. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected the Kannambadi Reservoir Works in connection with the outbreak of cholera there. A fair amount of inspection work was done by the District Sanitary Officers and District Sanitary Assistants.

Sanitary works and outlay.

338. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,34,957 was spent on sanitary works, of which a sum of Rs. 33,700 was spent on works executed by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 1,01,257 on works executed by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 38,718. The works executed by the several municipalities were construction and improvement of drains and latrines, sinking

and repair of wells, opening of roads, etc. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the most important ones were (1) forming roads and constructing drains in the Bangalore city extensions, (2) conversion of the Sunkal tank bed into a sewage farm in the Bangalore city and (3) laying out the extensions of the Shimoga town.

Village sanitation.

339. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of rank vegetation, manure and night-soil from the surroundings of houses. Manure pits were removed in 1,994 villages; stagnant pools were filled up in 617 villages; and notice boards warning people against defiling the water were put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 322 villages. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 50 villages.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1912.)

Staff.

340. The staff consisted of four District Sanitary Assistants, three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 107 vaccinators.

Operations.

341. The total number of operations performed during the year was 90,118 against 74,687 in 1911, showing an increase of 15,431 as compared with the figures of 1911. The largest number of vaccinations, *viz.*, 12,810, was in the Kolar district, excluding the Gold Fields, and the smallest, *viz.*, 3,787, in the Shimoga district. The taluk vaccinators performed 75·98 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 13·38 per cent, and the medical subordinates, including the staff of the Vaccine Institute, 10·64 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 85,940 against 70,742 during the previous year and the number of cases of re-vaccination was 4,178 against 3,945.

The numbers of successful cases under primary vaccination and re-vaccination in which the results were known were 78,085 and 2,117, respectively, against 66,069 and 1,864 in the previous year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 14·06 against 11·91 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 21·14 in the Kadur district and the lowest 5·95 in the Tumkur district.

Inspection.

342. The number of persons inspected by the District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 68,723 against 71,892 in 1911. Of this number, 23,583 or 34·32 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 26,379 or 38·38 per cent bore small-pox marks and 18,761 or 27·30 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 51,746 persons against 48,733 in the previous year. Among these, 30,231 or 58·42 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 11,556 or 22·33 per cent had small-pox marks and 9,959 or 19·25 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

343. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 1,854 against 2,561 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 0·32 against 0·45 in the previous year. The death rate from this disease was highest in the Hassan district, being 0·85 and lowest in the Bangalore district, *viz.*, 0·02. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per thousand deaths from all causes was 18·03 as compared with 22·88 in the year 1911.

Expenditure.

344. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 23,016 as against Rs. 22,686 in 1911. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-5-1 as compared with Re. 0-5-10 in the preceding year, the highest being in the Tumkur district and the lowest in the Kolar district as in last year.

General.

345. As in previous years the Kurnool system of vaccination worked fairly well.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1912.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

346. During the year 213 calves were inoculated, 9 for stock and 204 for the manufacture of lanoline paste according to the partial Japanese method adopted in previous years. Of these, 9 failed, and 26 were rejected owing to the unhealthy condition of vesicles or to constitutional disease among calves. The remaining 169 calves gave enough vaccine for 242,512 cases or an average of 1,435 cases per calf against 164,927 cases or an average of 841 cases per calf in the previous year. Vaccine enough for 2,000 cases was also gathered from some of the stock calves so that the total quantity of lanoline vaccine manufactured during the year under report was enough for 244,512 cases against 175,416 cases in the previous year.

Issue of vaccine.

347. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, a quantity sufficient for 15,656 cases was supplied to medical officers and subordinates and a quantity sufficient for 91,853 cases to the vaccinators in the State. The quantity supplied to stations outside the Mysore State was enough for 89,593 cases.

Receipts and expenditure.

348. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine, vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,179 against Rs. 4,026 in 1911. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 7,114 against Rs. 9,471 in 1911, *i.e.*, Rs. 2,357 less than in the previous year.

General.

349. During the year the system of hiring calves instead of purchasing and reselling them was introduced.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1912.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

350. The State non-public dispensary at Marikanave was closed and a new one at Kannambadi was opened during the year. Three Local Fund dispensaries were newly opened during the year at Megarvalli and Sagar in the Shimoga district and at Chikballapur in the Kolar district, the last two being dispensaries for women and children only. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State on the 31st December 1912 was therefore 152 against 149 on the 31st December 1911, their classification being as follows:—

15	State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8	State non-public.
119	Local Fund.
3	Private aided.
2	Private non-aided.
5	Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

351. The numbers of beds for men and women in the 131 State public, Local Fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the six special hospitals) were 500 and 388 against 409 and 385 respectively in the previous year.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

352. The special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, continued to be kept open during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 62, (19 Europeans and 43 Indians) against 53 in 1911. Of this number, 36 were men, 17 women and 9 children. The income from, and the expenditure on account of, these wards amounted to Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 568 against Rs. 1,240 and Rs. 566 respectively in 1911.

Number of patients treated.

353. The number of in-patients treated in the 131 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 11,558 against 10,779 and that of out-patients was 1,288,622 against 1,152,031 in the previous year. The

sub-joined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year.

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	6,503	239·76	569,389	3,216·66	575,892	3,456·42
Women ...	3,963	116·04	264,245	1,617·59	268,208	1,733·63
Children ...	1,092	34·81	454,988	2,496·86	456,080	2,531·67
Total ...	11,558	390·61	1,288,622	7,331·11	1,300,180	7,721·72

354. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:— Nationality of patients.

	1911	*1912*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,424	14,894
Hindus	855,563	960,505
Mahomedans	245,391	274,087
Other classes	48,432	50,694

The chief diseases treated were as follow:— Diseases treated.

	1911	*1912*
Malarial fevers	216,529	211,448
Injuries	94,260	95,335
Diseases of the eye	85,575	170,086
Diseases of the respiratory system other than tubercle of lungs	78,595	95,238
Rheumatic affections	42,353	44,680
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	236,948	262,563
Diseases of the nervous system	28,514	30,225

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated during the year was 3,128 against 1,565 in 1911.

355. Surgical operations were performed on 36,766 patients, including the 48 that remained at the end of the previous year. Of these, 31,858 were cured, 4,343 relieved, 414 discharged otherwise, 96 died and 55 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of major operations performed was 1,940 against 1,890 in the previous year, the number performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, being 821 against 805 in the previous year. Surgical operations.

356. Out of the 11,558 in-patients treated during the year, 6,759 were cured, 2,399 relieved, 1,210 discharged otherwise, 1,060 died and 130 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Disposal of in-patients.

357. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the six special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,26,654 against Rs. 4,02,355 in the previous year. Expenditure.

358. The number of midwives who were at work was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 110. They attended to 7,226 cases against 6,411 in 1911. Each midwife attended on an average to 66 cases against 58 in 1911. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was ·25 against ·37 in the previous year. Midwives.

359. The total number of patients treated in the eight State non-public and the five Railway dispensaries was 81,185 against 51,134 in the previous year, and the number of operations performed in them was 2,276 against 1,454 in 1911. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was 80 for men and 23 for women against 59 for men and 12 for women in the previous year. State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

360. The number of Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries that administered medical relief during the year was the same as in the year previous, *viz.*, 37. The number of patients treated in them was 268,348 against 255,145 in 1911. Of the total number treated, 246,275 were cured, Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

20,568 relieved or discharged otherwise, 469 died and 1,036 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1912.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

361. On the 1st January 1912 there were 180 inmates in the Asylum and 88 persons (including 2 re-admissions) were admitted during the year, making a total of 268. The number admitted during the year was the largest on record, *viz.*, 88. Of the total number of patients treated, 55 were cured, 12 improved, 2 were discharged otherwise, 15 died and 184 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of cases of recovery during the year, *viz.*, 55, is the largest for the last ten years.

362. The duration of the disease was known in 45 of the cases cured. In 29 cases the duration was less than 3 months, in 8 between 3 and 6 months, in 5 between 6 and 9 months and in the remaining 3 cases between 9 and 12 months. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 179·54 against 174·42 in 1911.

Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

363. Of the 88 lunatics admitted during the year, 57 were men and 31 women; and 63 were Hindus, 14 Mahomedans and 11 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 54, was of patients aged between 20 and 40 years, 17 were between 40 and 60 years, 15 under 20 years of age and the remaining two were over 60 years of age. The number of women admitted was the largest during the past 10 years.

Causes of insanity.

364. The causes of insanity were ascertainable in 66 cases, 48 being due to physical and 18 to moral causes. Of the physical causes, ganja and spirits contributed 18 cases, masturbation 9, epilepsy and puerperal 6 each, and other causes 9.

Criminal lunatics.

365. On the 1st January 1912 there were 25 criminal lunatics and 3 were admitted during the year, making a total of 28 (23 men and 5 women). Of these, 2 were discharged cured and 1 died, leaving 25 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 25·45 against 24·74 in the previous year.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

366. At the beginning of the year there were 42 patients and 28 were admitted during the year, making a total of 70 (44 men and 26 women). Of these, 25 were discharged, 4 died and 41 (24 men and 17 women) remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Health of the lunatics.

367. The number of patients treated for diseases other than insanity was 137 against 158 in the previous year, the daily average of the sick treated being 8·64 against 10·99 in the previous year.

Employment of lunatics.

368. The daily average of lunatics employed on remunerative labour during the year was 52·21 against 39·01 in the previous year. The net profit from lunatic labour was Rs. 338 against Rs. 202 in 1911.

Private patients.

369. At the beginning of the year there were 6 patients and 8 were admitted during the year, making a total of 14 (9 men and 5 women). Of these, 10 were discharged, 2 died and 2 women remained under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,260 was recovered from private patients on account of maintenance charges.

Cost.

370. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 24,777 against Rs. 24,118 in the previous year. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 6,674 against Rs. 6,584 in 1911; on diet, Rs. 13,993 against Rs. 13,551; on manufacturing and gardening requisites, Rs. 728 against Rs. 835; and on contingencies, etc., Rs. 3,382 against Rs. 3,148. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 5,963 against Rs. 6,195 in the previous year. Deducting from the total expenditure this amount as well as the sums realized from the private patients and from

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the sale proceeds of manufactured articles, etc., and the amount outstanding against private patients, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 16,415 against Rs. 15,721 in the preceding year.

371. The distribution of sweets and fruits on festive occasions and the provision of cheap luxuries for the delectation of the lunatics were continued during the year. General.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

372. At the beginning of the year there were 24 patients and 41 (34 men and 7 women) were admitted during the year, making a total of 65 (51 men and 14 women). Of the total number, 33 were discharged, 8 died, and 24 (14 men and 10 women) remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 24·64 against 18·55 in the previous year. Strength of the Asylum.

373. The usual treatment by chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was adopted during the year. Treatment.

374. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 3,581 against Rs. 2,816 in the previous year. Cost.

375. At the beginning of the year there were two patients (1 man and 1 woman) of the Civil and Military Station, and two were admitted during the year, making a total of 4 (3 men and 1 woman). Of these, 3 were discharged and one man remained under treatment at the close of the year. The amount claimed on account of their maintenance was Rs. 220. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

376. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 784 against 765 in the previous year. Of these, 769 were discharged cured, 2 were relieved and 13 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 18·35 against 17·35 in the previous year. In-patients.

377. The total number of out-patients treated was 14,028 against 15,009 in 1911, the daily average number being 90·63 against 98·10. Out-patients.

378. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	84	887	971
Mahomedans	67	2,300	2,367
Hindus	633	10,838	11,471
Other classes	...	3	3
Total ...	784	14,028	14,812

379. Surgical operations were performed on 923 patients, of whom 920 were cured, one was relieved and 2 died. Surgical operations.

380. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 15,858 against Rs. 13,668 in the previous year. Cost.

381. During the year one pupil midwife passed out and four were under training. Training of midwifery scholars.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

382. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 687 against 715 in the previous year. Of these, 512 were cured, 77 relieved, 45 discharged otherwise, 29 died and 24 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 21·14 against 21·79 in 1911. In-patients.

383. The number of out-patients treated was 12,280 against 10,469 in the previous year, the daily average number treated being 108·15 against 96·04 in 1911. Out-patients.

384. The numbers of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality are shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	16	107	123
Mahomedans	166	2,881	3,047
Hindus	444	9,208	9,652
Other classes	61	84	145
Total ...	687	12,280	12,967

Surgical operations.

385. Surgical operations were performed on 921 patients, including the one that remained under treatment at the beginning of the year. Of these, 806 were cured, 104 were relieved, 10 died and one remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

386. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,044 against Rs. 10,502 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

387. One pupil midwife passed out and three were under training.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients treated.

388. This hospital is situated at the western end of the City Railway Station and is available for accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. The total number of patients treated during the year was 548 against 335 in the previous year. Of these, 184 were treated for plague, 5 for small-pox, and 359 for other diseases. Of the 184 patients treated for plague, 106 died.

Cost.

389. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 6,568 against Rs. 6,199 in the previous year.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

390. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 832 against 866 in the previous year. Of these, 513 were cured, 225 relieved, 72 discharged otherwise and 22 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

391. The number of out-patients treated was 10,451 against 8,551 in the previous year.

Daily average.

392. The daily average number of patients treated was 82·48 men, 47·33 women and 38·78 children.

Sex and nationality of patients.

393. Of the 11,283 in- and out-patients treated during the year, 5,264 were men, 2,888 women and 3,131 children. According to nationality, 431 were Europeans and Eurasians, 8,288 Hindus, 1,599 Mahomedans, and 965 belonged to other classes.

Diseases treated.

394. Of the 832 in-patients, 428 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 114 for diseases of the cornea, 71 for diseases of the iris, 48 for glaucoma and the remaining 171 for other diseases of the eye.

Of the 10,451 out-patients treated, 5,879 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,213 for cornea, 890 for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 527 for errors in refraction, 380 for diseases of the lids, 368 for diseases of the iris, 299 for tumours and the remaining 895 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

395. Surgical operations were performed on 1,218 patients, including the 17 that remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 926 were cured, 253 relieved, 27 discharged otherwise and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

396. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 14,013 against Rs. 13,379 in the previous year

General.

397. The construction of a new building for the institution was completed and it was formally opened on the 31st January 1913 by His Highness the Maharaja. It has been named the "Minto Ophthalmic Hospital," after Lord Minto, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1912.)

Toxicological analysis.

398. One hundred and twenty-five cases relating to 442 articles were received for toxicological examination, 55 cases being of suspected human poisoning, 10 of abortion, 8 of cattle-poisoning and 46 of blood and seminal stains. The remaining six were miscellaneous cases. In 72 cases poisons, etc., were detected, giving a percentage of 57·6.

Chemical analysis.

399. Two hundred and sixty-eight articles were received for chemical analysis, the majority of them being samples of water.

Bacteriological analysis.

400. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-four articles were received for bacteriological examination, 1,595 of them being samples of water. As many cases of Para-typhoid fever in India give no positive reaction when tested with typhoid bacillus only, one hundred and twenty-seven samples of blood were tested with Para-typhoid "A organisms" as well, of which 35 gave the agglutination reaction. Twenty-two samples of blood were examined for the complement deviation test known as Wasserman's test for the diagnosis of syphilis and 13 of them gave positive reaction. Two new steps of diagnostic importance were thus initiated during the year. One hundred and sixty-four out of the 175 samples of Lanolinised lymph prepared in the Government Vaccine Institute were pronounced fit for vaccination as they contained only the usual varieties of staphylococci always present in the vaccine lymph. The remaining eleven samples were rejected.

General.

401. The designation of "Superintendent of the Public Health Institute" was changed during the year to "Director of the Public Health Institute." The Director continues to be the Chemical Examiner to Government.

A school of hygiene was established in the Public Health Institute on the 1st July 1912 for training sanitary inspectors. Twenty students were admitted during the year. Of these, 19 completed the course and sat for the examination and 18 were declared successful, four being placed in the first class. Eight of these found employment as Assistant Sanitary Inspectors in the State.

VIII. Plague Administration (1912-13).

Plague attacks and deaths.

402. The plague attacks and deaths during the year numbered 5,361 and 3,782 against 18,767 and 14,041 respectively during the year 1911-12, showing a decrease of 13,406 in the number of attacks and 10,259 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality per thousand of population was 0·66 against 2·46 in the preceding year. The highest numbers of attacks and deaths recorded in any one month were 790 and 541 respectively in September 1912 and the lowest 39 and 29 in May 1913. The Mysore district suffered most with 1,327 attacks and 957 deaths, and the Chitaldrug district least with 6 attacks and 2 deaths.

403. The numbers of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below :—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	507	385
Mysore city	11	7
Bangalore district	652	470
Kolar „	1,016	745
Tumkur „	309	210
Mysore „	1,327	957
Hassan „	286	173
Shimoga „	762	479
Kadur „	485	354
Chitaldrug „	6	2
Total ...	5,361	3,782

The number of deaths among men was 2,019 and among women 1,763. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 69·67 among men and 71·58 among women as against 74·9 and 74·7 in 1911-12. The highest mortality (1,154) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age as in the past and the lowest (426) among those above 60 years.

Preventive measures.

404. The following were the preventive measures adopted during the year :—

(*a*) *Evacuation.*—Evacuation of infected houses continued to be generally adopted. To enable prompt evacuation shed materials were issued as usual. Due attention was paid to the selection of proper sites for the construction of sheds and also to the general sanitation of the health camps.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—The disinfection of infected houses was also attended to as in previous years.

(*c*) *Destruction of rats.*—The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 62,825. A systematic campaign against rats was carried on only on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—During the year 15,779 persons were inoculated as against 58,472 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the comparatively fewer infected areas during the year under review. The largest number of inoculations, *viz.*, 9,303, was done in the Kolar district (including Kolar Gold Fields).

Plague hospitals.

405. The following is a statement of the cases admitted to and treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Places	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city ...	161	63	39·13
Mysore city ...	8	3	37·50
Kolar Gold Fields ...	381	122	32·02
Chikmagalur ...	6	4	66·66

Staff.

406. As in the previous years temporary establishments were entertained for disinfection of houses and for attending on plague patients wherever necessary. Special plague establishments continued to be maintained in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields throughout the year.

Expenditure.

407. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 25,711 against Rs. 31,790 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1912-13).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

408. The important measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education are given below:—

(1) *Reorganization of Colleges.*—Further arrangements were made to complete the equipment and the staff required for the two first grade colleges. The Central College, Bangalore, was affiliated to the Madras University in Branch II-B Chemistry of the B.A. pass course. The construction of the new Chemistry building was pushed on with rapidly and it is now nearly complete and provides ample accommodation for all requirements. The employment of an additional Assistant Professor of Chemistry was sanctioned during the year. Necessary grants were sanctioned for the equipment of the Chemistry and Botany laboratories. The selection of a suitable Professor for Natural Science is under correspondence. The library of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, was extended by the addition of books of the value of Rs. 3,900 from the special grant of Rs. 5,000 allotted for the purpose.

(2) *Expansion and improvement of primary education.*—A special grant of 2½ lakhs of rupees was sanctioned for the expansion of primary education and for the construction of village school buildings in connection with the budget for 1912-13. Out of this special grant, 141 new schools were opened at a cost of Rs. 22,959 per annum, besides another 28 from the usual grant of Rs. 5,000 for opening village schools. A sum of Rs. 10,494 per annum was utilized for improving existing taluk and village schools, Rs. 2,400 per annum for opening upper secondary classes in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular school at Davangere and the taluk Kannada school at Nanjangud and Rs. 4,000 for opening a central Panchama boarding school at Mysore. Seventy-seven village school buildings were arranged to be constructed during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,48,878 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works department for the purpose. A similar provision of 2½ lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned in connection with the budget for the current year for primary education and for village school buildings.

(3) *Improvement of technical education.*—A comprehensive scheme for elementary and advanced technical, industrial and commercial education for introduction into the schools of the State was sanctioned by Government and as a first step towards bringing the scheme into force, a Mechanical Engineering school and a Commercial school were ordered to be opened at Bangalore, and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore was formed by the combination of the Engineering and Industrial schools at Mysore. This last-named institution will be the largest technical institution in the State and will consist of 5 sections, *viz.*, (1) Engineering, (2) Industries and Crafts, (3) Fine Arts, (4) Commercial and (5) Workshop.

(4) *Kindergarten and manual instruction.*—Manual instruction continued to show good progress. There were 9 wood-sloyd centres and 47 paper-sloyd centres during the year. The number of students who received instruction in wood-sloyd was 1,321 and in paper-sloyd 3,739 against 1,204 and 2,164 respectively in 1911-12. Instruction on Kindergarten principles was regularly imparted in 5 important institutions of the State and almost all the Anglo-Vernacular and taluk Vernacular schools where trained teachers are employed attempted teaching on this system with considerable success.

(5) *Religious and moral instruction.*—The scheme for imparting religious and moral instruction in schools was introduced in November 1908 and lessons are regularly given according to the prescribed curriculum.

In colleges and high schools the subject is handled by capable teachers who make the teaching interesting. But in other schools want of capacity in teachers and the paucity of suitable text books have made the teaching more or less dull and stereotyped. The whole subject will have to be reconsidered after some further experience is gained.

(6) A grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum for 3 years was sanctioned for the preparation and supply of suitable Kannada text books.

(7) The award every year of two scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each was sanctioned to enable Mysore students to study Logic, Psychology and Ethics of the B. A. Degree pass course in colleges outside the State.

(8) The Damodar Dass Khadayata Scholarship Committee was reconstituted during the year.

(9) The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme was introduced during the year and the first public examination under the scheme was held in March 1913. Rules explaining the character and scope of the completed secondary school-leaving certificates were also issued during the year.

(10) The rules for the admission and promotion of students in the high and Anglo-Vernacular schools were suitably revised.

(11) Under the auspices of the Panchama Education League, a conference of Holeyas was held at Melkote in March 1913. An exhibition of articles prepared by the Panchama pupils of the State was got up in connection with the conference.

(12) The regulations for the conduct of the Mysore Lower Secondary, Pandits' and Teachers' Certificate examinations were revised.

(13) Industrial and agricultural exhibitions were held on a small scale at Bowringpet and Channagiri. A few schools in the Kolar district were represented in the exhibition at Bowringpet and the Industrial School, Doddballapur, in that at Channagiri.

(14) Two Language Professors of the Maharaja's College, and one Assistant Master of the Maharani's College, Mysore, were deputed to Madras to attend the lectures on Phonetics arranged by the University in December 1912.

Number of schools and scholars.

409. The number of public institutions increased from 2,567 to 2,725 and their attendance from 123,491 to 131,539; the number of private institutions, however, decreased from 1,911 to 1,843 and their attendance from 25,723 to 24,901. The total number of institutions both public and private increased from 4,478 to 4,568 and their attendance from 149,214 to 156,440. The average daily attendance at public institutions was 94,680 or 75·6 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls against 84,779 or 74·87 per cent in 1911-12. There was one school to every 6·44 square miles of the area and to every 1,249 persons of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 29·8 and 6·4 respectively according to the census figures of 1911. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 18·00.

Proportion of scholars to population.

410. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 38 to 1 in 36, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 29 and Kadur the lowest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 41. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Bangalore continued to take the first place, Tumkur came next in order and Kolar last. Bangalore took the first rank also in the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Tumkur and Kolar coming next in order and Kadur last.

411. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1912-13 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions. Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges	6	2	605	14
High Schools (English)	14	2	4,170	51
High Schools (Vernacular)	2	0	25	...
Middle Schools	224	81	28,466	8,769
Primary Schools	2,046	272	68,577	17,608
Normal Schools	3	2	205	28
Kindergarten School	1	...	11	...
Industrial Schools	22	1	1,079	99
Commercial Schools	2	...	84	10
Engineering School	1	...	51	...
Sanskrit Schools	42	...	1,496	84
Schools for the deaf mutes and the blind ...	2	...	35	...
Total ...	2,365	360	104,804	26,735
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes	1,843		24,205	696

412. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 604 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,709 were Native Christians, 129,357 were Hindus, 20,537 were Mahomedans and 3,233 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·4 in the case of Hindus, 7·0 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·9 in the case of Native Christians, 11·5 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 3·5 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 27,431, was made up of 355 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,087 Native Christians, 5,481 Mahomedans, 9 Parsees, 8,172 Brahmins, 230 Kshatriyas, 1,187 Vaisyas, 3,180 Lingayets, 327 Jains, 6,474 other high caste Hindus, 603 low caste Hindus and 326 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 0·77 in the case of Hindus, 3·9 in the case of Mahomedans, 6·9 in the case of Native Christians, 17·0 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 0·77 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

413. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians was the same as in the previous years, *viz.*, 7, but their attendance increased from 547 to 590. For Mahomedan boys there were 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,157 pupils, 48 Hindustani middle schools with 3,549 pupils of whom 55 were girls, and 198 Hindustani primary schools with 6,035 pupils of whom 970 were girls. For Mahomedan girls there were 27 Hindustani middle schools with 1,870 pupils and 67 primary schools with 2,477 pupils. The number of schools for backward classes such as Holeyas, Madigas, Waddars, etc., increased from 102 to 120, of which 86 were departmental schools, 31 were aided and 3 unaided. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 2,581 to 3,006, of whom 2,639 were boys and 367 girls. Of the 120 schools, 19 were in the Bangalore district, 14 in Kolar, 23 in Tumkur, 40 in Mysore, 5 in Hassan, 3 in Kadur, 9 in Shimoga and 7 in the Chitaldrug district. One Panchama student from Sira passed the Kannada Lower Secondary examination. The number of schools for Lambanis increased from 10 to 12 and their attendance from 187 to 281, of whom 9 were girls. Of the 12 schools, 2 were in the Tumkur district, 1 in Hassan and 9 in the Shimoga district. Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

414. Of the 407 public institutions for collegiate, secondary and special education, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 a Kannada college, 2 Kannada high schools, 42 Sanskrit schools, 129 Anglo-Kannada schools, 4 English middle schools, 8 Anglo-Tamil schools, 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 76 Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

Kannada middle schools, 75 Hindustani middle schools, 3 Telugu middle schools and 2 Tamil middle schools. In the remaining 53 institutions which are English colleges, high schools and schools for special education, instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages. Of the 2,046 public primary boys' schools, 1,861 were Kannada schools, 183 Hindustani schools, 1 a Telugu school and 1 a Mahratti school. Of the 272 primary schools for girls, 202 were teaching Kannada, 67 Hindustani, 2 Tamil and 1 Mahratti. Of the 1,843 private institutions, 2 taught Sanskrit, 1 Arabic, 1,838 a vernacular and 2 the Koran.

In the public schools, 15,193 pupils learnt English, 10,161 a classical language (including 8 pupils learning French and 7, Latin) and 125,847 a vernacular language. Of the 24,901 pupils in private institutions, 41 learnt English, 238 a classical language and 24,636 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

415. There were 3 English and 5 Oriental institutions for collegiate education, 18 high schools and 305 middle schools for secondary education and 2,318 public schools for primary education.

416. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
Boys	2·28	2·43	10·40	10·60	4·14	4·12	16·11	15·95	67·07	66·90
Girls	0·15	0·19	1·84	2·25	2·61	2·44	10·47	10·44	84·93	84·68

Night schools.

417. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day-labourers and artizans increased from 74 to 84, of which 77 were aided and 7 unaided. Of the 84 schools, 57 were Kannada schools, 15 Hindustani schools, 1 a Telugu school and 11 were Panchama schools.

Aided village indigenous schools.

418. The number of village indigenous schools, which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules, decreased from 202 to 152 and their strength from 4,719 to 3,191, of whom 195 were girls. The reduction in the number of schools was due to the conversion of some of them into Government schools.

Normal schools.

419. The number of normal schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, five, of which three were for training masters, *viz.*, the schools at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga and two for training school mistresses, *viz.*, the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. The total number of masters under training was 205 against 181 and that of school mistresses 28 against 25 in the previous year.

The number on the rolls of the Mysore Normal School increased from 133 to 170. During the year under report a higher normal class for the training of English teachers for Anglo-Vernacular schools and a sessional training class of about three months' duration for the training of teachers who have had no regular normal training, were opened in this school. A veterinary teacher was employed in the school for giving lessons in veterinary science to teachers under training in the agricultural training class. The Kannada practising section of the school was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular practising section at the end of the year. This section had 205 pupils on its rolls. Special attention was paid to nature study, card-board work, brush work and drawing. The Hindustani practising section was not in a satisfactory condition. The special music class attached to the Mysore Normal School had seven pupils on its rolls. The work done in this class was satisfactory. The district normal schools at Shimoga and Kolar train teachers for the Lower Secondary training examination. The number on the rolls of these two schools was 20 and 28 against 29 and 32 respectively in 1911-12.

The strength of the Wesleyan Girls' Normal School for girls, Bangalore, decreased from 12 to 6. For the theoretical portion of the Lower Secondary training examination, five girls appeared and all of them passed. For the practical portion of the same examination, 13 went up and 12 passed. All the five candidates who appeared for the examination for proficiency in sewing passed.

There were 22 girls in the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, against seven in the previous year. Two girls appeared for the Certificate examination of the Upper Secondary grade and both of them passed. Nine girls appeared for the examination of the Lower Secondary grade and five were successful.

Industrial schools.

420. The number of industrial schools increased from 22 to 23 but their strength decreased from 1,256 to 1,178 of whom 99 were girls. Of the 23 industrial schools, seven were under Government management, 13 were aided schools for boys, one was an aided school for girls and two were unaided schools.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the Government Industrial School, Mysore, increased from 176 to 192, of whom 89 were in the carpentry section, 24 in the machine class, 19 in the smithy section, 34 in the rattan section and 26 in the special drawing class. Mahomedans and Brahmins were fairly represented. The results of the school in the Madras Technical examinations were satisfactory. Sixty-seven candidates appeared for these examinations and 51 came out successful. The total cost of the school during the year was Rs. 25,649 and the value of articles manufactured therein was Rs. 10,869. The pottery section of the school continued to be under the management of the School Committee. The Government Industrial School at Channapatna was placed temporarily under the supervision of the Director of Industries and Commerce. An Assistant Superintendent was appointed for the school in February 1913. The number of pupils on the rolls decreased from 75 to 55, of whom 17 were in the carpentry section, six in the drawing class, seven in the smithy class and 25 in the lacquer works section. The musical wire section of the school was abolished during the year as the industry was found to be not paying. The expenditure of the school was Rs. 4,700 and its income Rs. 1,147. In the Government Industrial School at Sagar there were eight pupils against 12 in the previous year, of whom five were in the carpentry class and three in the smithy class. The cost of the school was Rs. 1,788, and a sum of Rs. 520 was realized from the sale proceeds of articles manufactured. The strength of the Government Carpentry School at Hole-Narsipur increased from 35 to 43. The subjects taught were carpentry, smithy and drawing. The income and expenditure of the school were Rs. 646 and 1,833 respectively. The three Government weaving schools in the State, *viz.*, the schools at Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru and Dodballapur had 25, 26 and 62 pupils on the rolls against 60, 21 and 62, respectively, in 1911-12. The subjects taught in these schools were weaving and carpentry. The schools at Chiknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru did good work during the year. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,940 and Rs. 3,255 and their income Rs. 1,330 and 996 respectively. The work of the school at Dodballapur was not satisfactory. The amount spent on the school was Rs. 3,015 while its income was only Rs. 460.

Of the 14 aided industrial schools, the more important ones are the Mission industrial schools at Tumkur and Kolar, the Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami Dharmapathasala, Bangalore, the industrial schools at Melkote and Hassan and the weaving school at Hole-Narsipur. The subjects taught in these schools were carpentry, drawing, smithy, rattan work, rope making, clay-modelling, masonry, fitting, iron-casting, weaving and printing. The aided Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphanage Industrial School at Hassan had 94 girls on its rolls against 105 in the previous year. Cap-making was the chief industry taught in the school. This school is under the management of a qualified Lady Superintendent. The aided Panchama Industrial School at Tiptur had 11 pupils on its rolls against eight in 1911-12. Shoemaking was the industry taught in the school. Besides these, there were two unaided schools during the year, *viz.*, Krishnamurtipuram Panchama

Industrial School and a training class for Panchama boys attached to the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory in Mysore. The former had nine pupils on its rolls and the latter six. These two institutions gave instruction in rattan work and weaving respectively.

Agricultural instruction.

421. The results of the agricultural operations on the farm attached to the Normal School, Mysore, were not so satisfactory as in the previous year owing to comparatively unfavourable seasonal conditions. Only two crops, *viz.*, jola and horse-gram gave a fairly high out-turn. The other crops such as kar ragi, castor, chillies, groundnuts, and cotton did not grow well. The total yield on the farm was Rs. 412 against Rs. 433 in 1911-12. As usual, students of the Upper Secondary training class cultivated crops, those of class VII (2nd year Upper Secondary class) attended field classes and did field work such as weeding and harvesting and students of the Lower Secondary training class were engaged in gardening. The number of students in these classes was 21, 37 and 27 respectively. Several Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools had small vegetable and flower gardens attached to them.

Schools for special instruction.

422. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Engineering School, Mysore, increased from 46 to 51, of whom 21 were in the senior sub-overseer class and 30 in the junior class, including six sheikdari candidates. The results of the school in the final examination conducted by the Board and in the Madras Technical examinations were satisfactory. The students of the school were taken out on excursions to important building and irrigation works in and outside the State.

There were two commercial schools during the year against three in 1911-12, *viz.*, the Commercial High School, Bangalore, and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, both of which are aided institutions. The strength of the former was 58 but the total attendance in different sections was 114 against 158 in the previous year. Of these 114, 18 were in the book-keeping and accountancy class, 13 in the correspondence and office routine class, five in the commercial geography and history class, five in the banking and currency class, 32 in the short-hand class, 39 in the type-writing class and two were studying for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination. The Kannada section of the school was abolished for want of funds. The results of the school in the examinations held by the Midland Counties Union, Birmingham, were good, but in the Madras Technical examinations all the three candidates that appeared in book-keeping and type-writing failed. The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, had 36 pupils against 31 in the previous year. The subjects taught in the school were short-hand, type-writing and book-keeping. Two out of eleven candidates passed the type-writing examination of the elementary grade and one out of five, the same examination of the intermediate grade.

The school for the deaf mutes at Mysore had 14 pupils on its rolls against 13 in the previous year. All these were taught by the oral method. Of the 14 deaf mutes, 3 were able to read from any Kannada prose book. Their hearing faculty was being developed with the help of Alyleworth's Vibratory Conversation Tube. Four deaf mutes worked sums in compound subtraction, three knew simple multiplication and three others learnt the two first rules. Two were able to prepare all common articles of rattan including ornamental work and two learnt tailoring. All the deaf and dumb pupils could work at the fly-shuttle looms and fine cloths and towels were manufactured by them. One Mahomedan deaf mute was sent to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, to take up an advanced course in rattan work. At the Dasara Exhibition the school was awarded a money prize and a certificate for its exhibits.

The school for the blind at Mysore had 21 pupils on its rolls against 19 in the previous year. Five of the blind boys learnt English. One of them could read any English book of the third standard printed in Braille. In the Kannada section 5 blind boys could read any Kannada book on Braille prose or poetry. In Arithmetic 3 pupils had advanced to vulgar fractions. Thirteen blind boys learnt vocal music. Two of them went through.

"Ragas" and "Pallavis" and had almost completed their course. Ten practised on the violin and the thabala, and two on veena. One was able to play well on the harmonium. An Adhyayana class was opened for the Brahmin boys. Almost all the blind pupils learnt rattan work.

The aided Kindergarten school at Chitaldrug had 11 pupils on its rolls against 10 in 1911-12. Two volunteer candidates were trained in the school for about 6 months and were sent out as schoolmasters.

Results of examinations.

423. In the B.A. Degree examination of the Madras University, 29 out of 59 candidates sent up passed the English Language branch with 1 in the first class and 2 out of 2 sent up, the second Language branch under the old and new Regulations. In the Science branches 37 passed out of 52 sent up, *viz.*, 12 out of 18 in Physics (with 3 first classes), 8 out of 10 in Mathematics (with one first class), 7 out of 8 in Geology, 8 out of 14 in History and Economics and 2 out of 2 in Sanskrit and Kanarese. In the Intermediate examination, 68 candidates passed out of 139 examined, of whom 23 were placed in the first class. The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate public examination was first held in March 1913 and 576 candidates appeared for the examination from the various high schools in the State, of whom 294 were declared eligible for admission into colleges and 44 for entry into public service. Seventy-two candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination chiefly from the aided high schools and 24 of them passed the examination. For the English Lower Secondary examination 1,504 candidates were sent up, of whom 717 passed, 11 in the first class, 385 in the second class and 321 in English only.

In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 28 candidates passed out of 36 examined, of whom 11 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 4 from the Melkote Sanskrit College and 13 were private candidates. Of the 28 successful candidates, 1 passed in Rigveda, 3 in Yajurveda, 4 in Dharmasastra, 1 in Jyotisha, 2 in Vyakarana, 4 in Tarka and 13 in Vedanta. At the Kannada Pandits' examination for proficiency in Kannada, 8 candidates were examined and 2 passed. For the Moulvis' examination for proficiency in Arabic, 6 candidates appeared of whom 2 were successful. For the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 55 candidates appeared of whom 20 passed. At the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 2,281 candidates were examined and 732 passed, 9 in the first class, 676 in the second class, 37 in Sanskrit only, 7 in Persian only, 1 in Urdu only and 2 in Kannada only. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination, 289 candidates appeared and 161 passed.

At the examination for Teachers' Certificates, 19 out of 22 passed in the Upper Secondary grade including 2 female candidates and 76 out of 93 in the Lower Secondary grade including 22 female candidates. For the examination in Practical Agriculture, 21 candidates appeared and 17 passed with 9 in the first class, and at the examination for proficiency in sewing 11 passed out of 12 sent up.

Students' hostels.

424. The number of hostels or boarding houses for students increased from 23 to 26, of which 22 were for boys and 4 for girls. The number of boarders in these hostels however decreased from 1,115 to 973, of whom 130 were in the college classes, 182 in the high school classes, 170 in the middle school classes, 134 in primary schools and 357 in special schools. Of the 973 boarders, 748 were boys and 225 girls. All the hostels were under good management and the health of the boarders was satisfactory.

Physical education.

425. As usual proper attention was paid to imparting physical education in the colleges and schools. In the Central College, hockey, tennis, football and cricket were regularly played and about 20 students practised at gymnastics as in the previous year. Three of the gymnastic students were sent to the gymnastic competition held at Mysore during the Dasara and one won the gold medal presented by His Highness the Maharaja. Several trophy cups were won by the students of the Maharaja's College in cricket, football and tennis. In the Maharani's College, the lady teachers and the senior and junior students took much interest in tennis and badminton. Drill has been introduced as a part of compulsory physical education in the scheme for the award of Secondary School-Leaving certificates.

Controlling agencies.

426. The Inspection staff consisted of 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors, of whom 1 was for Hindustani schools, and 14 Assistant Deputy Inspectors, of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools, and one for Sanskrit schools. The inspection work done during the year was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The village school committees continued to take interest in the welfare of the schools entrusted to their care and to exercise a beneficial influence over their progress. They were not only helpful in bringing to the notice of the inspecting officers the unauthorised absence of schoolmasters and other irregularities in the schools, but in several cases they took active steps to repair school houses and to collect funds for providing new buildings for schools. It is also worthy of note that some of the Sowcar members in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore either built new school houses at their own cost or contributed liberally towards their erection by Government. School buildings for 85 out of the 141 new schools sanctioned during the year were provided by the villagers themselves, and for 19 out of the 77 new school buildings sanctioned, the villagers gave sites free of cost, and also contributed a sum of Rs. 3,122 towards the cost of the new buildings.

Expenditure on public instruction.

427. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction in Mysore during 1912-13 was Rs. 20,01,303 against Rs. 19,48,018 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,56,139	...	4,23,381	2,99,762	33,397	1,19,794	10,32,473
For women ...	11,632	...	1,32,136	77,833	5,668	1,712	2,28,981
Total ...	1,67,771	...	5,55,517	3,77,595	39,065	1,21,506	12,61,454

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,027	89,413	92,057	3,03,829	86,877	1,37,646	7,39,849

Sources of expenditure.

428. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below :—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds ...	11,73,620	12,02,871	60·25	60·10
Local Funds ...	3,52,641	3,62,184	18·10	18·10
Municipal Funds ...	28,648	30,496	1·47	1·50
Fees ...	1,59,397	1,81,725	8·18	9·10
All other sources ...	2,33,712	2,24,027	12·00	11·20
Total ...	19,48,018	20,01,303	100·00	100·00

Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·38 per cent, high schools for boys 8·38 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·78 per cent, primary schools for boys 14·98 per cent, girls' schools 10·49 per cent and special schools 8·02 per cent.

429. The average cost of education per head of population decreased from Re. 0-5-8 to Re. 0-5-7, of which State Revenues provided Re. 0-3-4 as against Re. 0-3-5 in 1911-12. Of the total expenditure on education, a sum of Rs. 12,50,726 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 5,800 on municipal board schools, Rs. 3,88,624 on aided institutions and Rs. 7,011 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost calculated on direct expenditure alone of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 9-4-8 against Rs. 10-6-11 in 1911-12. In aided schools, the cost was Rs. 13-4-0, of which a sum of Rs. 3-12-3 was met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1-0-9 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1911-12 being Rs. 13-9-2, Rs. 3-13-5 and Rs. 1-0-8, respectively. In the unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 3-10-2 against Rs. 7-14-2 in 1911-12. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-1-2 against Rs. 11-0-10 in 1911-12.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

430. The expenditure on English colleges was Rs. 1,43,03[illegible], of which a sum of Rs. 84,880 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 47,885 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 10,271 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 430-13 9 for the Central College, Rs. 278-6-5 for the Maharaja's College, and Rs. 3,423-10-8 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,67,838, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 42-7-4.

Expenditure on primary education.

431. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 2,99,762 against Rs. 3,02,802 in 1911-12. The percentage of expenditure on primary schools for boys to the total expenditure on education was 14·98 against 15·54 in 1911-12.

Expenditure on female education.

432 The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,39,884 and it was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,56,524
Local Funds	16,611
Municipal Funds	4,558
Subscriptions and endowments	3,677
Fees	58,514
Total ...	2,39,884

Fees were levied only in schools for European and Eurasian girls.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

433. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 84,223 against Rs. 83,203 in 1911-12. Of this amount, Rs. 75,616 were spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 8,607 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	8,789
Local Funds	960
Subscriptions and endowments	27,811
Fees	46,663
Total ...	84,223

Scholarships.

434. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 92,057 or 4·6 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 17,450, in professional colleges Rs. 32,986, in secondary schools Rs. 16,541, in primary schools Rs. 262 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 24,818. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 26,637, of which a sum of Rs. 11,165 was for the study of medicine, Rs. 3,208 for engineering, Rs. 2,646 for forestry, Rs. 1,500 for studying the Montessori system of training children, Rs. 456 for training in the Teachers' College, Rs. 232 for agriculture and Rs. 7,430 for technical arts and commercial subjects.

The amount spent on the Damodar Dass scientific research and technical education scholarships during the year was Rs. 17,374. Six students held these scholarships at the beginning of the year in England and on the continents of Europe and America. Two of these returned during the year after completing their studies, one in mechanical engineering with special reference to architecture and the other in medicine. Of the remaining four students, three were in England studying forestry, mining and metallurgy, and medicine respectively and one was studying electrical engineering in America.

The number of scholarships granted to widow pupils during the year was 41, of which 2 were held in the high school classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

For Mahomedan students 43 scholarships were granted during the year amounting in all to Rs. 1,513. Of these 43 scholarships, 5 were held in the college classes, 35 in high schools and 3 in middle schools. Besides these, seven Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each per mensem were awarded to Mahomedan boys studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. For Mahomedan girls, 11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 were granted from the Gumbuz funds amounting in all to Rs. 303.

A sum of Rs. 302 was spent on Pallegar scholarships against Rs. 392 in 1911-12.

Grants-in-aid.

435. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 1,44,707 or 7·23 per cent of the total expenditure on education against Rs. 1,37,764 or 7·07 per cent in 1911-12. The contributions from the various funds are given below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,08,696
Village School Fund	3,974
Local Funds General	20,118
Municipal Funds	11,919
Total ...	1,44,707

Out of the State contribution of Rs. 1,08,696, a sum of Rs. 16,060 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 30,584 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 26,465 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 15,474 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 9,998 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 8,189 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,926 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

436. The total amount of grants paid from State funds towards building and other charges during the year was Rs. 27,483, of which Rs. 22,918 were allotted to building works, and Rs. 4,565 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

437. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 2,66,623 against Rs. 2,59,915 in 1911-12. Of this amount, Rs. 1,39,845 were spent from the Public Works budget on colleges, high schools and special schools and Rs. 1,26,778 on taluk and village schools. The important works that were completed or in progress during the year were :—

(1) The new building for the Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.

(2) New building for the Government High School, Bangalore.

(3) Additional block of rooms for the students' home, Tumkur.

(4) Improvements to the students' home, Kolar.

(5) Additional building for the Chitaldrug high school.

(6) Building for the newly sanctioned Mechanical Engineering school, Bangalore.

(7) The Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

(8) Eleven new buildings for taluk Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

(9) Seventy-seven buildings for village elementary schools.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1912-13).

438. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 3,190 was spent for patronage of books against Rs. 3,708 in 1911-12. The chief items of expenditure are given below:— Encouragement to authors.

A sum of Rs. 800 was paid as the usual annual subscription for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi*, Rs. 500 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Chandrike*, Rs. 225 for 75 copies of the *Subebahar*, Rs. 210 for 42 copies of the *Educational Review* and Rs. 115 for 23 copies of the *Indian Education*. One hundred copies of *Vasishta Ramayana* were purchased at a cost of Rs. 302, fifty copies of *Jaimini Bharata* for Rs. 75, five hundred copies of *Bodhana Krama Sangraha* for Rs. 47, two hundred and fifty copies of *Havyapaka Paddhati* for Rs. 62, and one hundred copies of *Jyotish Siddhanta Sangraha* for Rs. 51. The other books patronised were the Health Calendar, the Vedic Calendar, the Sanskrit Teacher, the Universal Text Book of Religion and Morals, and *Nithi Manjari*.

III. Literature (1912-13).

439. There were 128 books (including periodicals) registered in the State during the year under Act XXV of 1867 as against 119 during the previous year. Of these, 85 were in the vernacular languages spoken in the State, 13 in English and other European languages, 27 in Sanskrit and 3 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 79 publications as against 68 during the previous year. Publications registered.

440. Arranged according to subject matter, 33 were works on religion, 3 on scientific subjects, 3 were on law and one on philosophy; 8 treated of poetry, 6 of drama, 6 of history including geography; while fiction, biography and language were represented by 5, 1 and 18 works, respectively. There were 11 periodicals and 33 miscellaneous publications.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1912-13).

Number of muzrai institutions.

441. In addition to extensive land inams enjoyed by the various muzrai institutions, an aggregate cash grant of Rs. 3,21,800 was made by Government for the up-keep of 1,652 institutions. Out of these, 31 institutions enjoying a total cash grant of Rs. 35,058 are situated in British India and the rest in Mysore.

Construction and repairs.

442. Seventy-two muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,578, of which Rs. 25,058 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from the devotees and the balance of Rs. 14,520 was contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was contributed by His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore towards the construction of the Orphanage attached to the Srinivasa Mandiram in the Bangalore city, the balance of the cost being met by the Government.

Revision of muzrai tasdiks.

443. The scale of expenditure was revised during the year under report in the case of the following institutions:—

(1) Chicka Basammaiya's Charities in Mysore.

(2) Tirumale Ranganatha Devaru temple at Magadi.

(3) Phani Veerabhadraswami temple at Harekere, Shimoga taluk.

(4) Visveswaraswami temple at Shikarpur.

(5) The Branch Sri Uttaradi matt at Seringapatam.

Matts.

444. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli, the Bisagni and Bandigade Sampige matts continued to remain under the control of Government. The management of the Sri Sringeri matt and its properties was restored to His Holiness Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati Swamigalavaru, the present High Priest of the matt. The succession of Vedamurti Krishnachar to the High Priestship of the Sri Raghavendraswami matt at Nanjangud under the titular name of Srimut Susilendra Tirtha Sripadangalavaru was recognised by Government. On the 13th June 1913 the Swamigalavaru of the Sri Yathiraja matt at Melkote died, and the succession of Vidwan Kopai Venkatacharya has since been recognised. During the year the makandars Sajada Syed Murtuza Peer Shuttari of the Attavulla Sha Darga at Bangalore and Syed Sultan Mohadeen Sha Khadari of Akkal Sha Darga at Channapatna passed away and the appointment of their successors is under consideration.

445. During the latter part of the year the High Priests of the Sri Sivaganga matt, the Sri Totadri Vanamamalai matt in the Tinnevelly district and the Sri Vyasaraya Swami matt at Sosale visited Bangalore and toured in the State. A vidwat sabha largely attended by pandits from different parts of the country was held at Bangalore by the Swamigalavaru of the Sri Vyasaraya Swami matt during his stay there.

Prince Gulam Mahomed's charity.

446. The income of this charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,091-0-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,929-3-7. There were on the 30th June, 160 recipients of the charity, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

447. The Gumbuz containing the tombs and the mausoleum of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were preserved in good condition and the usual services therein duly performed. In the *langarkhana* attached to this institution, 167 poor persons were paid monthly stipends. A sum of Rs. 360 is being annually paid out of the Gumbuz funds for granting scholarships to Mahomedan students.

448. The Sanskrit College at Bangalore, the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar maintained out of the Gumbuz and Kolar Mokhbara funds, and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work during the year. Educational institutions.

449. A sum of Rs. 4,500 was invested during the year by Mr. Lakka Setty Gowda of Kotanaghatta in the Channarayapatna taluk at the favourable rate of 4 per cent interest for charitable purposes, thus bringing the total of such deposits to Rs. 2,49,600, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 3,27,350 which had been deposited with Government, prior to the revision of rules for receiving such deposits in 1908. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 700 was invested by a charitably disposed Pallegar lady in the Chikballapur taluk in the Kolar District Board Railway debentures towards the maintenance of Sri Pancha Brahmeswara-swami temple at Nandi. A munificent grant of Rs. 5,000 was made by His Holiness Sri Subrahmanya Sivabhinava Sachchidananda Bharati Swamigalu of the Sri Sivaganga matt for the construction of a students' hostel to be attached to the Sanskrit College at Bangalore, besides a recurring monthly grant of Rs. 70 for the boarding of a few students. Deposits by private individuals.

450. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State :— Grant-in-aid institutions.

	Rs.
(1) The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	600
(2) The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
(3) Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore city	600
(4) The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
(5) Anathalaya at Mysore	600
(6) The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote	120

451. During the year, the present Muzrai Superintendent who took charge of the office in the latter part of the year, was able to visit and inspect the muzrai institutions at Melkote, Tumkur and Mysore. Inspection.

452. An enquiry into the conditions of the muzrai institutions in the State and the submission of a comprehensive report regarding their administration, reorganization and improvements have been ordered by Government and a Committee appointed therefor have entered upon the work. General.

In the early part of December 1912, His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja, in company with the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, visited the Jain temples at Śravaṇabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk, the temple of Sri Channakesvaswami at Belur and the temple of Hoysaleswara and Jain Bastis at Halebid in the Belur taluk; and in February 1913, His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to the Bababudan Darga and the temple of the Sri Kodandaramaswami in the Chikmagalur taluk.

II. Amrut Mahal (1912-13).

453. The rainfall during the year was unequally distributed, and consequently water and pasturage were not adequate to meet the requirements of the Government cattle. The birth-rate was far below the average rate of the past three years, but the condition of the cattle was generally good. The deaths were mostly from old age, debility and depredations by wild beasts. No contagious disease of virulent type prevailed largely among the herds. Health of cattle.

454. The number of calves born during the year was 1,037, which, added to the stock on 1st July 1912, *viz.*, 8,408 including one which was wrongly shown as dead in the previous year, gave a total of 9,445 head of cattle. Of these, 680 died, 731 were sold and 5 were written off the accounts. There remained 8,029 head of cattle of all descriptions and ages on the last day of the year under report. Stock.

455. There were 315 sheep on the 1st July 1912. Eighty-one sheep were born during the year, 76 died and 24 were disposed of by sale or otherwise, leaving a balance of 296 at the end of the year. Sheep.

Receipts and expenditure.

456. The total collections under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 78,692. Of this, Rs. 13,816 were from the *Terige*, Rs. 59,092 from the sale of cattle, Rs. 506 from hides, and Rs. 5,278 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure was Rs. 33,456 against Rs. 32,724 in the previous year.

Improvements.

457. During the year, an extent of 2,322 acres in the several kavals was cleared of lantana and prickly pear. An area of about 2,340 acres was brought under grain cultivation, from which a sum of Rs. 4,920 was realised. Arrangements have been made to minimise the destruction of fodder on kavals from fires by allowing the raiyats to graze their cattle during summer and to render help in preventing the spread of the fires.

General.

458. All the herds and kavals were regularly inspected. Seven breeding bulls were supplied to the Presidents of District Boards and four to the Hyderabad State. Ten cows and one breeding bull of the department were sold for the improvement of the breed of milch cattle. Samples of fleece of the sheep of this department sent to Messrs. Binny & Co., Bangalore, were pronounced to be of excellent quality. There is however not much demand at present for the fleece among the local raiyats.

III. Archæology (1912-13).

General.

459. During the year under report, a number of inscriptions newly discovered at Sravanabelagola was printed and added on to the already printed Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola volume. The printing of the Roman portion of the same volume and of the revised edition of the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam* made fair progress. The preparation of the general index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica is approaching completion. In connection with the architectural portfolio, seven plates illustrating the Hoysalesvara temple at Halebid were prepared during the year.

Inscriptions.

460. A tour was made in parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts in January, February and March 1913, which resulted in the discovery of a good number of new inscriptions. A few temples of archæological interest were also inspected.

The total number of new records copied during the year was 290, excluding inscriptions on temple bells, vessels, etc., which numbered 74. The majority of the records are in Kannada characters, the rest being in Tamil, Telugu and Nagari characters. Most of the inscriptions are assignable to specific dynasties of kings, such as the Gangas, the Kadambas, the Kongalvas, the Cholas, the Hoysalas, Vijayanagar and Mysore. There are also a few inscriptions relating to the Hole-Narsipur, Ummathur, Nuggihalli and Heggaddevankote chiefs. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year, the inscriptions found on the rock to the west of the Lakkidone at Sravanabelagola, which go back to the 9th and 10th centuries, if not earlier, are of some interest and importance. The Jaina epitaphs copied at Ankanathapura near Hole-Narsipur, which may be assigned to the 10th century, afford evidence of the place having once been a great Jaina settlement. A few Jaina images were found at Buvanhalli, Hunsur taluk, Saligrama, Yedatore taluk, and Sravanabelagola with inscriptions in characters of the 10th and 11th centuries. Some epigraphs discovered in Hole-Narsipur and Yedatore taluks furnish a few items of new information with regard to the Kongalvas and the Hoysalas, while a few others in the same locality go to prove that a branch of the Belur chiefs ruled from Hole-Narsipur for several generations. An inscription of the Hoysala king, Somesvara, dated 1238 A.D., gives the interesting information that the king was then residing in Vijayarajendrapattana, which he had brought into existence in the Chola Kingdom, while all the published records give Kannanûr or Vikramapura as his residence there. An inscription in Gundlupet taluk brings to notice some Mahratta officers of the 16th century under Vijayanagar with the title Mahâpâtre.

Coins.

461. The coins dealt with during the year were 1,548 in number. Of these, 15 were gold pieces, 23 silver, 18 brass and the rest copper. They

were found on examination to consist mostly of Hoysala, Vijayanagar and Mysore coins, coins of the British and other East India Companies, coins of certain Native States of India, and coins of Ceylon, Burma, China, Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Borneo, England, Italy, Denmark and Holland. One of the gold pieces was issued by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana (A.D. 1111 to 1141). A copper piece belongs to Ahasan Shah, who was appointed as the ruler of Malabar in A.H. 738 (A.H. 1337) by the emperor Mahomed *bin* Toghlak (A.D. 1324-1351).

Ancient manuscripts.

462. The following three manuscripts were examined during the year. *Jinendra Kalyânâbhyudaya* by Ayyaparya is a Sanskrit work treating of the mode of Jina worship. The work was completed in A.D. 1319 at Ekasilânagara (*i.e.* Warangal) in Rudrakumara's kingdom. *Ramanujasiddhantavijaya* is likewise a Sanskrit work written at the close of the 17th century by a Swami of the Aḷagiya-manavaḷa matha of Kanchi, named Srinivasa-Ramyajamatri-Ramanujamuni. *Chandraprabhashatpadi* is a Kannada work, giving an account of Chandraprabha, the eighth Tirthankara, written in A.D. 1578 by Doddana of Nittur in the Hoysala country.

IV. Government Press (1912-13).

General.

463. During the first three months of the year under report the Superintendent of the Government Press was absent on leave in England with the Press Probationers who have been deputed for a course of study and training in all branches of printing there. The Probationers are reported to have made satisfactory progress in their work during the year.

Establishment.

464. There were 426 employees in the Government Central Press during the year, inclusive of 29 boys, against 420 in the previous year. Of these, 126 were on the fixed pay scale, 289 were piece-workers and 11 boys were volunteers. The staff consisted of 2 Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 13 Native Christians, 54 Mahomedans and 351 Hindus. In the Branch Press at Mysore there were 24 permanent hands as in the previous year. The health of the Press employees continued good throughout the year.

Additional plant.

465. New machinery of the value of Rs. 911 and 4,691 pounds of type costing Rs. 4,998 were purchased during the year and added to the stock; and 15,988 pounds of type and metal-furniture valued at Rs. 7,404 were cast in the Press and also credited to stock. The total value of the plant of the Press at the close of the year was Rs. 2,21,380. The amount of repairs to Press machinery was nearly the same as in the previous year, being of the value of Rs. 444 against Rs. 449 in the previous year. The value of teakwood purchased for repairs and furniture was Rs. 523 against Rs. 334 during 1911-12.

Outturn of work.

466. There was an increase of work in the composing and binding branches of the Press, while printing and casting work showed a decrease as compared with the work in the preceding year. The details are shown below:—

	1911-12	1912-13
Number of pages composed	52,025	57,614
Do printed	20,820,089	18,239,358
Number of books bound	1,031,671	1,326,137
Quantity of type cast	lbs. 22,666	lbs. 15,988
Number of stereo plates	2,428	2,858
Number of embossing impressions	7,290	26,420
Number of lithographic impressions	26,880	26,351

Receipts and expenditure.

467. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources came up to Rs. 2,819 against Rs. 4,193 of the previous year. The expenditure of both

the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,11,093 against Rs. 1,18,163.

Progress of technical education.

468. Three candidates were prepared for the Madras Government Technical examinations of November 1912. Of these, one was successful.

V. Stationery (1912-13).

Stock.

469. At the beginning of the year under report, the value of stationery left in stock was Rs. 43,721 to which was added stationery worth Rs. 1,24,396, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,68,117 for the year against Rs. 1,59,393 of the previous year. Stationery articles of Europe manufacture valued at Rs. 93,813 were purchased during the year, while the outlay on Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles fell from Rs. 34,584 in 1911-12 to Rs. 8,296.

Supply to public departments.

470. Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 1,12,603, were supplied to the various departments of the State against articles valued at Rs. 1,15,672 supplied in the previous year.

Balance.

471. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 55,514.

VI. Meteorology (1912-13).

Observatories.

472. During the year under report, the number of observatories was the same as at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, four, of which one was a first class station at Bangalore and three were third class stations at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug.

Working.

473. The observations were recorded with due regularity at all the observatories and punctually communicated to the British Indian stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the standard pattern shed with those registered in the Steevenson's screen was also continued.

Rain registration.

474. The number of rain gauge stations during the year continued to be the same as at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, 232. Of these, 182 were inspected during the year, being nearly the same percentage as in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

475. The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 35 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,773 as against Rs. 12,037 in the previous year.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1912-13).

The Lal-Bagh.

476. Good progress was made in the development and working of the several scientific adjuncts added to the gardens, such as the Library, the Bureau of information on subjects connected with Economic Botany and the Herbarium, much of the work having been done by the students. The adjuncts which might be termed commercial or practical, *viz.*, the Nurseries and the Seed-depot to which is attached the Seed-testing Laboratory, and the Fumigatorium all showed greater activity and their work resulted in a considerable increase in the distribution of plants and seeds, enhanced income and increase in the stock on hand. Introduction of new plants by exchange of seeds, etc., with other scientific institutions throughout the world was actively continued, and seeds or plants of 1,392 species were thus obtained, of which a fair percentage germinated and was under propagation. Stress has been laid on the importance of introducing plants of economic value.

Horticultural shows.

477. The horticultural shows were very successful and the entrance fees collected, *viz.*, Rs. 1,416-4-0, were far in excess of those of any previous year.

Horticultural training class.

478. The students made good progress both in practical work which covers all gardening operations, as also in their class work which covers

Botany, rudimentary Chemistry and Physiology as relating to plant growth, Entomology, etc. The senior class will undergo their final examination at the end of the year.

479. The Aviary building and main drainage works were completed. A portion of the main roads was resurfaced and a start was made with the returfing of the lawns. A new lily-garden was laid out for the more effective display and study of bulbous plants and the establishing of a properly laid out rose-garden was commenced, while the work of planting up the new economic garden with specimen plants of commercial and economic utility made satisfactory progress. Improvements.

480. The cash proceeds realized in the Lal-Bagh during the year amounted to Rs. 6,940 as against Rs. 5,368 in the preceding year; in addition to this, gratis supplies amounting to Rs. 717 were made to State and charitable institutions. The total expenditure on the Lal-Bagh under all heads, which include superintendence of all State gardens, amounted to Rs. 46,556. Finance.

481. The general upkeep of the other gardens under the direct charge of the department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks, Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, and the exotic garden at Nandidrug, was satisfactory and the replanting of seasonal flowers and shrubberies received attention. In the Cubbon Park, the surroundings of the Sheshadri Memorial Hall were laid out. In the Curzon Park, Mysore, a system for water-supply was laid, the lawns improved and several adjoining public squares and roads entirely remodelled under the direction of the department. Other gardens and parks.

VIII. The Government Museum (1912-13).

482. During the year under report, the Museum continued to maintain its popularity. The total number of visitors to the institution during the year was 385,521 as against 342,346 in the previous year, showing an increase of 43,175. The number of gosha lady visitors was also fair. There was also an increase in the number of students who visited the Museum for purposes of study. Visitors.

483. Additions of books and specimens were as usual made by purchases and donations. Two karnatic swords and two guns were purchased and added to the Art and Ethnological section of the Museum. The Geology and Mineralogy section of the institution was augmented by certain mineral specimens received from outside the State. Additions.

484. One porcupine, one lion, and one deer from the Lal-Bagh and a monstrous birth of a buffalo from the Hassan district were added to the collection of mammals and some new specimens of birds were also added. Some of the older specimens of mammals, fishes and reptiles were cleaned and remounted. Natural history.

485. Some articles of good workmanship in wood, sandalwood, brass, ivory, clay, etc., were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,124, as also some rosewood in-laid articles which were returned from the Franco-British Exhibition. The work of cleaning and re-labelling cases of economic products was done to some extent. Economic and Industrial Sections.

486. The chief acquisitions for the Museum during the year were four gold coins received from the Madras Museum and one old silver coin of Sugur presented by the Raja of Wanpurthy. Two gold medals awarded for sandalwood carvings and in-laid articles in the Old Bombay Exhibition were received in the Museum. The Museum was also in receipt of a gold medal and a certificate awarded for a few specimens of sandalwood carvings at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of Gwalior. Some progress was made in cataloguing the Asiatic and European coins in the Museum. Coins.

487. Forty-five reference and scientific books were added to the library during the year besides the large number of administration reports, art and scientific journals and printed specifications of inventions patented in British India. The library and reading room were largely resorted to by the interested public. Library and reading room.

Art sale room.

488. Articles of the value of Rs. 952 were sold during the year as against Rs. 688 of the previous year.

Cost.

489. The total cost of the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 4,203 as against Rs. 3,576 in the previous year.

IX. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1912-13).

Printing presses.

490. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 53 printing presses at the end of 1912-13 against 54 at the end of 1911-12. Of these, 23 were in the Bangalore district, 23 in the Mysore district, 4 in the Shimoga district, 1 in the Tumkur district and 2 in the Chitaldurg district.

Newspapers and periodicals.

491. There were 8 newspapers and 33 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are departmental publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue departments respectively. Of these, 23 were in Kannada, 7 in English, 1 in Urdu, 1 in Telugu, 3 in Sanskrit and 6 in more than one language. Of the eight newspapers, one was a daily, one was published bi-weekly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. There was also a weekly edition of the daily paper, but both editions of this paper discontinued publication after a brief existence of about ten months. Besides the above, there was also a fortnightly publication in Kannada started during the latter half of the year. Of the 33 periodicals, one was published once in two months, one quarterly and the rest monthly. Three of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, one was a comical journal, ten were literary and educational publications, 17 were confined to religion and philosophy and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1912-13).

Libraries.

492. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore.

Oriental Library

493. During the year, 389 printed volumes and 155 manuscripts were added to the stock in the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1912-13 was 17,709, of which 9,380 were printed books and 8,329 manuscripts. The printed works added during the year comprise some costly books bearing on literary and linguistic studies obtained from Germany. Among the manuscripts added during the year, the following deserve special mention:—

(1) *Sabda-Brihati.*—A commentary by Acharya Nrisimha on Patanjali's Mahabhashya, the great commentary on Panini's system of Sanskrit grammar.

(2) *Rasikarasayana.*—A work on rhetoric by Bhamaha, the celebrated Sanskrit rhetorician.

(3) A gloss by Arjuna Pandita on the second part of Bana's Kadambari.

(4) A commentary of the Nyaya sutras by one who describes himself as Gambhira-vamsaja.

(5) *Manjumala.*—A commentary by Salikanatha on Sabara's celebrated Bhashya on the Purvamimamsa sutras on the lines of Prabhakara's system. This is a rare work written in Malayali character.

(6) An extensive commentary on Sivagitha by one Sivayogin containing about 15,000 granthas.

(7) *Prapancha Saradipa.*—A treatise on Mantrasastra by one Pratyagbodhayati.

(8) *Panchastikaya Prabhuta, Brihad Hari Vamsa and Maharamayana*, works of Jain literature.

During the year 1,865 printed and manuscript volumes were consulted in the library by visitors and 775 printed and 53 manuscript volumes were lent out for study and consultation.

Educational Library and Museum.

494. During the year 491 books were added to the Educational Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1912-13 was 7,326. The new additions comprise books on principles of education, methods of teaching and school organisation, psychology, history and biography, and English, Sanskrit and Kannada literature. The number of volumes lent out was 475 and the number of visitors to the library was 50 during the year against 750 and 160 respectively in 1911-12. The decrease in the number of visitors is attributed chiefly to the situation of the library in a somewhat out-of-the-way place.

Museum Library.

495. During the year under report, 45 books were added to the Museum Library bringing the total number of volumes to 1,177. The majority of books were treatises on arts and sciences, natural history, botany, horticulture, forestry, numismatolgy, archæology, epigraphy, etc. A large number of books, journals and specifications was consulted in the library. The number of visitors to the library was 650. A sum of nearly Rs. 200 was spent on purchase of books, journals, etc.

Central Book Depôt.

496. The value of stock in the Central Book Depôt at the end of the year 1912-13 was Rs. 1,08,862 and that in all the branch book depôts, Rs. 10,995, making a total stock of Rs. 1,19,857 in all the depots together as against Rs. 1,22,461 at the end of 1911-12. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 43,156. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 42,470.

XI. Census (1912-13).

Work of the department.

497. The work connected with the census of 1911 was almost completed during the year under report, only the printing of a small portion of the village population tables remaining to be done. With a view to direct attention to the more salient features of the recent census and to enable the ordinary reader to readily obtain information relating to vital statistics without recourse to the bulky volumes of the Census Report, 'A Brief Summary of the Mysore Census, 1911' has been published. The census office was finally closed and the establishment disbanded in October 1913.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,

Secretary to Government of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments.

The 12th December 1913.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1912-13.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Pradhanasiromani Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E.	Dewan ...	1st April 1909	9th November 1912.	
2. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., C.I.E.	Do ...	10th November 1912.		
3. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L.	Member of Council.	2nd April 1909		Also officiated as Chief Judge, Chief Court, from 19th September 1912 to 14th February 1913.
4. Mr. D. Devaraj Urs ...	Do ...	19th February 1912.	18th December 1912.	
5. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A.	Do ...	8th January 1913.		
6. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. *	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1912		
7. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	5th December 1909.		Confirmed on 29th June 1912.
8. Mr. E. H. Wallace, M.A., I.C.S. †	Do ...	1st July 1912		
9. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	16th June 1913.	14th July 1913.	

* Was on leave from 19th September 1912 to 14th February 1913.

† Do 15th June 1913 to 14th July 1913.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1912-13.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	I of 1913.—The Mysore Emigration Regulation.	Yes ...	13th May 1913	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction
2	II of 1913.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.	Yes ...	23rd Jan. 1913	
3	III of 1913.—The Partition Regulation ...	Yes ...	11th June 1913	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1912-13.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers						Details of force at the end of the current year								
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	392	17	2	6	5	396	1	...	...	16	63	317	1,43,581	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,752	83	20	18	100	1,697	3	. .	...	51	375	1,271	2,14,442	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	515	35	6	26	2	516	1	...	...	21	75	417	3,07,562	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	415	57	4	11	13	444	1	...	...	10	59	375	2,49,269		
Total ...	3,202	3,074	192	32	61	120	3,053	6	...	...	101	572	2,380	9,14,851	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1912-13.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 10,12,611	98	2,100	33	70	209	3,116	Information not available.	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	12	250 to 800									
Inspectors	114	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	8	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	699	10 to 25									
Constables	4,699	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,494	10,645	5,762	5,779	5,186	4,802	3,204	3,062	1,982	1,740	55·6	52·9	61·7	63·7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,17,473	Rs. 1,69,668	Rs. 1,02,384	Rs. 58,773	47·0	34·6	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	4	1	5	10
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	1	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	4	4	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	1
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	36	34	70	38
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	39	61	100	36
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	6	7	5
		Total ...	80	108	188	93
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	70	59	129	58
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	11	18	9
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	27	40	24
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	8	11	10
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	4
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	23	20	43	23
17	305, 306, 309.. ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	10	27	37	26
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	45	78	123	90
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	9	9	18	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	108	177	285	138
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	41	29	70	39
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	3	9	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	83	123	206	79
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	20	29	8
		Total ...	428	592	1,020	517

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	63	26	3	22	...	...	1	...	26	12	...
30	857	141	...	29	...	59	53	...	141	99	...
4	6	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
4	931	174	4	56	...	59	55	...	174	112	...
63	162	37	2	12	...	...	...	...	14	71	...
10	14	5	...	4	..	...	1	...	5	2	...
26	45	14	1	13	...	...	...	...	14	21	...
5	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
19	11	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	5	3	...
23	29	10	3	1	3	...	3	...	10	7	..
69	170	35	...	16	1	14	4	...	35	85	...
12	14	4	...	3	..	...	...	..	3	9	...
140	332	51	2	6	2	3	38	...	51	153	...
24	34	5	...	5	...	...	..	...	5	8	...
5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
110	206	57	...	23	1	10	23	...	57	50	...
12	17	7*	...	1	...	1	4	...	6	6	
519	1,054	232*	9	86	7	28	76	1	207	423	...

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	..
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	4	1	6
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	15	13	9
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	19	18	15
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	1	1	3
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	..
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	3	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	1	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	2	3	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	5	2	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	..
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	4	...	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1	...	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	10	9
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	1	..
		Total ...	2	21	21	18

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
16	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	563	54 released.
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
30	7	30	...	..	...	...	...	591	54 released.
3	...	...	1	...	5	13	10	45	2 withdrawn, 3 released, 3 transferred and 1 committed suicide.
...	...	1	2	1	...	..	...	6	1 released.
4	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	9	1 released
..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2 released.
15	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	46	1 withdrawn, 1 released and 2 compounded.
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	
4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	111	4 released and 12 compounded.
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	9 released and 1 compounded.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	* 1 bound over.
37	7	7	5	6	8	13	11	354	3 withdrawn, 21 released, 15 compounded, 3 transferred, 1 committed suicide. *1 bound over.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	28	39	67	32
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	74	83	157	50
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	68	73	141	60
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	68	55	123	42
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,576	1,266	2,842	1,337
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,814	1,516	3,330	1,521
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	70	90	160	47
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	14	8	22	8
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	84	98	182	55
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	240	328	568	310
		{ ordinary	1,589	1,972	3,561	1,912
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	168	162	330	152
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	30	36	66	63
37	419, 420	Cheating	32	41	73	31
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	114	209	323	151
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	32	24	56	28
		Total ...	2,205	2,772	4,977	2,647
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	6	12	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	26	42	68	50
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	72	796	868	891
		Total ...	104	844	948	946
		Grand Total ...	4,715	5,930	10,645	5,779

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30	123	16	1	7	1	6	1	...	16	64	...
74	102	29	...	26	...	3	...	...	29	26	...
59	35	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	23	...
60	73	33*	...	19	2	1	10	...	32	16	...
1,232	831	362†	8	218	4	104	11	15	360	223	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,455	1,164	442*	9	271	7	115	22	15	439	352	...
74	151	16	...	6	...	1	9	...	16	84	...
8	16	4	...	..	...	...	4	...	4	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
82	167	20	...	6	...	1	13	...	20	92	...
353	401	231	4	137	11	52	21	6	231	84	...
1,950	1,729	934†	31	509	34	127	149	74	924	379	...
145	163	66	2	43	7	6	6	2	66	42	...
35	41	15	...	13	...	...	2	...	15	16	...
40	31	11	1	10	...	...	...	...	11	8	...
184	363	86	2	38	3	11	31	1	86	152	...
28	19	13	...	6	...	7	...	...	13	6	...
2,735	2,747	1,356*	40	756	55	203	209	83	1,346	687	...
6	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
44	56	25	...	...	2	...	23	...	25	12	...
782	946	811	6	75	...	1	728	1	811	61	...
832	1,016	838	6	77	2	1	751	1	838	74	...
5,697	7,079	3,062*	68	1,252	71	407	1,126	100	3,024	1,740	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	2	6	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	2	8
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	3	1	5
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	38	54	54
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	43	63	67
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	2	5	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	..
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	..	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	5	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	45	51	35
		Theft { ordinary	...	264	116	146
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	8	7
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	1	4	1
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	3	1	...
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	12	11	28
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	4	2	2
		Total ..	...	335	193	219
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	14	2	...
		Total ...	...	16	4	...
		Grand Total ...	2	436	304	319

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	25	18 released.
5	4	7	...	2	1	...	...	39	3 escaped, 3 transferred, 2 released, and 3 transported.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	2 released.
7	5	...	...	1	...	...	..	24	* 1 Bound over.
104	49	30	2	2	1	...	...	182	1 transferred, 60 released, 3 escaped. † 2 bound over.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
116	58	38	2	13	2	...	...	278	4 transferred, 82 released, 6 escaped. *2 bound over.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	13 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	42	13 compounded.
52	15	4	2	...	...	...	...	67	19 released.
121	35	14	4	...	1	...	...	349	65 released, 2 transferred. † 10 bound over.
29	5	2	...	1	...	..	...	43	9 released, 3 transferred.
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1 released.
2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	12	
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	10 released, 5 compounded.
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
214	60	24	6	1	2	...	..	590	104 released, 5 transferred, 5 compounded. * 10 bound over.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1 released, 1 compounded.
45	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	49	24 released, 1 surrendered.
45	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	77	25 released, 1 surrendered, 1 compounded.
442	145	107	13	20	12	13	11	1,932	3 withdrawn, 286 released, 6 escaped, 12 transferred, 34 compounded, 1 surrendered, 1 committed suicide. * 14 bound over.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						Remarks
				Brought to trial in 1912-13					Total								
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	117*	143	30	486	...	...	...	...	253*	516	6	132	163	...	2	213	
District Magistrates' Courts.	64	74	...	100	2	59	...	...	105	161	8	54	49	2	4	32	12 dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. Code.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	17,733	19,390	3,631†	5,562	1,676	23,736	1	...	32,504	34,606	7,399	16,251	6,364	486	45	4,034	27 do do do
Total ...	17,914	19,607	3,661	6,148	1,678	23,795	1	...	32,862	35,283	7,413	16,437	6,576	488	51	4,279	39 do do do

* Chief Court Sessions figures are omitted.

† Exclusive of 63 persons whose cases were transferred from one court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	30	28	59	51	61	18	22	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	64	28	
Sessions Courts	30	27	149	72	17	14	61	32	...	...	2	2	2	1	40	14	
District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction	19	15	395	234	87	47	400	200	1	1	...	...	13	7	157	69	1 Died.
Total ...	79	70	603	357	165	79	483	239	1	1	2	2	16	9	261	111	1 Died.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts.	20	* 38	35	20	7	1	62	59	23	33	39	26	5,61,665	1	4	15	1	...	...	1	17	1	7	..	25	5,53,108	424·12	1	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	435	† 764	2,383	2,631	102	143	2,920	3,538	2,153	2,753	767	785	6,31,542	52	2,507	72	1,924	577	36	60	24	1,550	626	142	435	7,68,341	99·60	10	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,422	‡ 9,282	22,107	21,008	853	540	31,382	30,830	21,843	21,834	9,539	8,996	23,38,039	1,397	18,869	742	14,642	5,304	560	194	...	10,778	5,106	740	5,210	23,80,086	155·21	308	
Total ...	8,877	§ 10,084	24,525	23,659	962	684	34,364	34,127	24,019	21,620	10,345	9,807	35,31,246	1,450	21,380	829	16,567	5,881	596	255	41	12,329	5,739	882	5,670	37,01,535	...	319	

* Excludes 1 suit transferred to another court, † Excludes 3 suits transferred. ‡ Excludes 257 suits transferred from one court to another, § Excludes 261 suits transferred from one court to another,

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ..	19	32	3,46,558	54	39	2,60,182	73	71	6,06,740	41	44	3,06,823	32	27	2,99,917	11	6	10	
Subordinate Judges' Courts..	498	813 (a)	4,85,634	2,512	2,671	11,39,854	3,010	3,484	16,25,488	2,193	2,633	5,32,901	817	851	9,92,587	587	140	124	
Munsiffs' Courts	6,081	9,395 (b)	25,68,873	24,349	22,484	35,09,060	30,430	31,879	60,77,933	21,038	23,023	38,52,447	9,392	8,856	22,25,486	5,953	2,108	795	
Total ...	6,598	10,240 (c)	34,01,065	26,915	25,194	49,09,096	33,513	35,434	83,10,161	23,272	25,700	47,92,171	10,241	9,734	35,17,990	6,551	2,254	929	

(a) Four cases which were disposed of last year had been shown as pending. Hence the difference.
(b) The closing balance of last year was by mistake reduced by 3 cases. Hence the difference of 3.
(c) The closing balance shown last year was wrong.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	395	*336	267	278	662	614	261	300	401	314	1,45,490	1,46,768	185	190	31	38	35	46	7	14	3	12	620·07	486·95	* Out of those that were pending from last year, 65 appeals were transferred to the District Judge, Bangalore.
Do appellate decrees ...	256	237	204	163	460	400	223	245	237	155	44,139	38,686	157	121	39	37	11	18	9	11	7	58	508·28	359·02	
Do original orders ...	59	23	36	45	95	68	72	48	23	20	...	...	48	26	12	5	2	3	10	12	...	2	267·07	188·79	
Do appellate orders ..	5	5	8	...	13	5	8	4	5	1	...	...	6	2	2	2	..	...	..	..	...	...	187·62	496·00	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	147	141	412	468	559	611†	418	365	141	246	97,756	1,54,735	265	241	49	55	22	33	52	26	30	10	129·89	136·14	† Includes 2 refiled appeals.
Do orders ...	29	29	81	75	110	104	81	88	29	16	...	...	51	46	9	20	1	...	10	13	10	9	139·10	107·05	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	128	84	280	262	408	346	324	269	84	77	60,754	43,593	178	147	55	34	42	39	28	34	21	15	105·64	117·61	
Do orders ...	2	1	3	5	5	6	4	5	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	109·75	119·00	
Total ...	1,021	856	1,291	1,296	2,312	2,154	1,391	1,324	921	830	3,48,139	3,83,782	891	777	197	192	113	139	119	110	71	106	...	..	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1912.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,061	10,205	10,908	11,266	1,164·17	1,110·36	1,086	Rs. 99,429	Days 12·81	Number of deaths 12

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	94,463	97,350	40,225	41,289	45,869	47,058	657	697	758	1,097	6,954	7,209	94,193	96,924	Rs. 2,42,12,086	Rs. 2,12,32,729	202	205	338	405	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	39,887	84,79,355 0 0	70,478 8 0	41,416	90,77,343 0 0	71,906 8 0	
Sales	46,108	88,05,493 0 0	72,571 12 0	46,883	90,77,028 0 0	74,896 0 0	
Wills	653	.....	2,476 0 0	693	.....	2,567 8 0	
Money bonds	503	1,13,552 0 0	517 8 0	579	1,64,548 0 0	534 4 0	
Miscellaneous	7,042	68,13,686 0 0	39,902 4 7	7,353	29,13,810 0 0	32,128 12 0	
Total ...	94,193	2,42,12,086 0 0	1,85,946 0 7	96,924	2,12,32,729 0 0	1,82,033 0 0	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	84,229 3 7	.....	.....	85,151 15 1	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,01,716 13 0	.....	.....	96,881 0 11	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1912	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1912-13	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1913	Remarks
		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,14,810	3,21.661	2,99,298	4,14.108	3.38.119	2,88,131	1,25,977	
1. Hoskote	764	2,867	3,321	4,085	2,407	2,214	1,871	
2. Dodballapur	1,527	3,195	4,365	5,892	3,978	3,575	2,317	
3. Nelamangala	2,708	2,826	3,524	6,232	2,241	1,955	4,277	
4. Tyamagondlu	3,493	2,755	3,154	6.647	2,210	1,602	5,045	
5. Kankanhalli	— 1,295	2,247	2,459	1.164	1,953	2,294	—1,130	
6. Magadi	1,702	3,418	3,470	5,172	3,659	2,578	2,594	
7. Closepet	1,210	3,257	3,570	4,780	3,465	3,305	1,475	
8. Channapatna	6,503	7,480	9,824	16,327	5,576	4,740	11,587	
9. Anekal	1,051	3,516	3,307	4,358	3,640	2,859	1,499	
10. Sarjapur	1,645	1,433	1,694	3,339	1,443	1,078	2,261	
11. Devanhalli	3,052	3,624	4,042	7,094	3,696	2,385	4,709	
12. Vadigenhalli	2,916	2,291	2,586	5,502	2,199	1,337	4,165	
Total ...	25,276	38,909	45,316	70.592	36,467	29,922	40,670	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	—159	13,493	17,288	17,129	17,605	12,157	4,972
2. Bowringpet	10,016	9,555	10,998	21,014	11,590	7,675	13,339
3. Chintamani	28.229	8,592	12,101	40,330	6.718	8.247	32,083
4. Srinivaspur	—679	1,348	1,465	786	2,768	1,500	—714
5. Mulbagal	3,630	4,710	3,798	7,428	3,846	2,690	4,738
6. Sidlaghatta	2,108	4,631	4,908	7,016	5,173	4,754	2,262
7. Chikballapur	12,150	14,108	12.169	24,319	8,340	8,424	15,895
8. Bagepalli	—47	674	639	592	577	614	—22
9. Gudibanda	676	1,145	1,081	1.757	1,021	1,061	696
10. Goribidnur	817	1,654	2,184	3,001	1,912	1,802	1,199
11. Malur	1,395	2,168	2,419	3,814	2,130	1,885	1,929
Total ...	58,136	62,078	69,050	1,27,186	61,680	50,809	76,377

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1912	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1912-13	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1913	Remarks
		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	21,620	22,200	24,343	45,963	22,150	18,793	27,170	
2. Maddagiri	2,262	3,434	3,783	6,045	1,634	2,087	3,958	
3. Koratagere	954	1,554	1,705	2,659	1,190	1,280	1,379	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	2,143	3,909	4,074	6,217	3,341	3,696	2,521	
5. Sira	6,433	4,710	4,412	10,845	3,720	4,137	6,708	
6. Gubbi	1,831	3,735	3,887	5,718	3,178	3,665	2,053	
7. Tiptur	24,475	8,481	10,045	34,520	5,814	5,690	28,830	
8. Turuvekere	2,506	1,611	1,557	4,063	1,059	1,962	2,101	
9. Pavagada	80	1,008	1,260	1,340	614	740	600	
10. Kunigal	3,332	3,330	4,033	7,365	2,638	3,301	4,064	
Total ...	65,636	53,972	59,099	1,24,735	45,338	45,351	79,384	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	43,537	1,97,235	1,92,611	2,36,148	1,58,417	1,63,217	72,931	
1. Hunsur	6,663	7,008	6,016	12,679	5,527	4,252	8,427	
2. Chamrajnagar	9,250	6,503	5,571	14,821	3,385	4,089	10,732	
3. Yedatore	2,813	2,871	1,861	4,674	1,925	2,002	2,672	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	99	616	777	876	701	732	144	
5. Gundlupet	6,689	3,975	3,744	10,433	4,927	4,645	5,788	
6. Nanjangud	34,999	12,855	14,324	49,323	8,017	7,786	41,537	
7. T.-Narsipur	1,107	1,911	1,798	2,905	1,180	1,299	1,606	
8. Periyapatna	1,943	2,089	1,898	3,841	1,962	1,787	2,054	
9. Bannur	5,531	2,161	1,884	7,415	1,682	1,114	6,301	
10. Talkad	3,737	1,383	1,308	5,045	1,462	1,435	3,610	
11. Seringapatam	7,025	9,357	10,051	17,076	9,872	13,499	3,577	
12. Mandya	761	1,993	2,164	2,925	1,794	2,075	850	
13. Krishnarajpete	1,221	1,503	1,527	2,748	1,781	1,801	947	
14. Malvalli	3,151	3,963	3,469	6,620	3,584	5,402	1,218	
15. Nagamangala	3,476	2,942	2,002	5,478	1,654	2,111	3,367	
16. Melkote	2,156	1,489	1,366	3,522	1,998	1,250	2,272	
17. French Rocks	5,479	2,647	2,826	8,305	3,894	2,585	5,720	
18. Saligram	4,328	2,463	2,908	7,236	3,580	3,206	4,030	
19. Maddur	—200	800	963	763	1,000	727	36	
Total ...	1,00,228	68,529	66,457	1,66,685	59,925	61,797	1,04,888	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1912	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1912-13	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1913	Remarks
		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	9,318	12,212	12,974	22,292	16,100	14,018	8,274	
2. Alur	20,129	4,699	4,161	24,290	2,481	2,497	21,793	
3. Saklespur	4,688	4,685	4,784	9,472	4,712	4,955	4,517	
4. Belur	5,524	3,165	3,167	8,691	4,090	3,977	4,714	
5. Arsikere	5,614	5,002	8,621	14,235	2,329	3,425	10,810	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	1,846	2,105	2,398	4,244	2,163	2,406	1,838	
7. Arkalgud	4,980	3,351	3,726	8,706	3,905	2,335	6,371	
8. Hole-Narsipur	5,283	5,245	5,131	10,414	4,056	3,716	6,698	
Total ...	57,382	40,464	44,962	1,02,344	39,836	37,329	65,015	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	18,310	35,951	34,724	53,034	32,054	30,409	22,625	
2. Kumsi	1,423	1,398	1,050	2,473	1,354	1,246	1,227	
3. Channagiri	1,884	3,221	2,871	4,755	2,981	2,535	2,220	
4. Honnali	3,495	3,123	3,074	6,569	2,446	2,638	3,931	
5. Nyamti	4,813	2,897	2,567	7,380	1,852	1,962	5,418	
6. Shikarpur	11,694	6,390	5,942	17,636	4,888	5,001	12,635	
7. Sorab	289	1,587	1,573	1,862	1,824	1,725	137	
8. Sagar	7,035	6,362	6,708	13,743	4,101	3,899	9,844	
9. Kallurkatte	1,101	987	1,377	2,478	1,002	1,055	1,423	
10. Tirthahalli	7,806	5,596	5,731	13,537	4,246	3,890	9,647	
Total ...	57,850	67,512	65,617	1,23,467	56,748	54,360	69,107	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1912	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1912-13	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1913	Remarks
		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	29,896	32,556	30,186	60,082	25,084	29,676	30,406	
2. Tarikere	29,865	12,480	12,077	41,942	8,188	7,584	34,358	
3. Birur	8,674	5,835	5,344	14,018	4,489	5,609	8,409	
4. Kadur	3,960	4,055	3,898	7,858	3,081	3,524	4,334	
5. Yedahalli	1,711	1,486	1,229	2,940	1,188	1,206	1,734	
6. Mudgere	5,267	2,649	4,106	9,373	2,011	2,402	6,971	
7. Koppa	6,735	1,679	1,805	8,540	939	1,908	6,632	
Total ...	86,108	60,740	58,645	1,44,753	44,980	51,909	92,844	
Sringeri	1,571	15,772	5,724	7,295	16,037	6,140	1,155	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	1,354	12,481	13,024	14,378	4,771	7,511	6,867	
2. Davangere	61,873	28,359	39,840	1,01,713	18,317	10,746	90,967	
3. Harihar...	—990	7,697	11,583	10,593	11,190	8,351	2,242	
4. Holalkere	2,284	3,989	3,397	5,681	2,772	1,958	3,723	
5. Hosdurga	871	2,459	2,176	3,047	1,753	1,802	1,245	
6. Hiriyur...	1,119	2,799	3,198	4,317	3,220	2,261	2,056	
7. Challakere	3,424	4,065	5,363	8,787	4,250	4,139	4,648	
8. Molakalmuru	725	1,865	2,195	2,920	2,345	1,812	1,108	
9. Jagalur	3,935	2,868	4,994	8,929	3,279	3,224	5,705	
Total ...	74,595	66,582	85,770	1,60,365	51,897	41,804	1,18,561	
Grand Total ...	6,85,129	9,93,454	9,92,549	16,77,678	9,09,444	8,30,769	8,46,909	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1912-13.

State	July 1912	August 1912	September 1912	October 1912	November 1912	December 1912	January 1913	February 1913	March 1913	April 1913	May 1913	June 1913	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	12·38	7·34	7·02	7·72	2·36	...	...	...	0·04	0·81	3·63	4·78	46·08	33·22	38·75	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1912-13.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1912		During June 1913		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	14	6	...	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	14	5	9	
3. Do (common)	6	14	6	8	
4. Javar	14	9	15	6	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	8	16	3	
6. Gram	8	9	8	8	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1912-13.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	16,48,219	.....	16,48,219	2,302	1,61,545	1,63,847	18,12,066
Establishment	.....	.....	2,51,171	.....	.....	28,270	2,79,441
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	83,172	.....	.....	808	83,980
Suspense	....	.....	6,593	.....	.....	.....	6,593
Total ...	.....	.....	19,89,155	.....	.....	1,92,925	21,82,080
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	30,046	63,071	93,117	.....	.....	.....	93,117
Establishment	.....	.....	48,659	.....	.....	.....	48,659
Tools and Plant.. ...	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64
Suspense	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Total ...	.....	.....	1,41,852	.....	.....	.....	1,41,852
33. Civil Works—							
Works: Civil Buildings	6,70,476	1,33,345	8,03,821	80,207	327	80,534	8,84,355
Works: Communications ...	49,178	4,64,853	5,14,031	84,862	2,63,554	3,48,416	8,62,447
Works: Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,50,408	2,21,443	3,71,851	8,131	56,042	64,173	4,36,024
Establishment	.....	.....	3,35,943	.....	.....	76,212	4,12,155
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	49,439	.....	.....	2,178	51,617
Suspense	.....	.....	—19,764	.....	.....	.....	—19,764
Total ...	.....	.....	20,55,321	.....	.....	5,71,513	26,26,834
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	34,870	8,616	43,486	.....	.....	.....	43,486
Establishment	.....	.....	8,330	.....	.....	.....	8,330
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	88
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	51,904	.....	.....	.....	51,904
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	42,38,232	.....	.....	7,64,438	50,02,670
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	4,516	.....	4,516	.....	.....	.....	4,516
Establishment	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	182
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Total ...	.....	.....	4,707	.....	.....	.....	4,707

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1912-13.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	—3	18,903	18,900	.....	3,657	3,657	22,557
Establishment	.....	.....	—1	.....	.....	.....	—1
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	18,899	.....	.....	3,657	22,556
33. Civil Works—							
Works—Civil Buildings	22,626	8,136	30,762	.....	.....	.....	30,762
Works—Communications ...	952	.....	952	.....	.....	.....	952
Works—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	19,171	4,342	23,513	.....	.....	.....	23,513
Establishment	.....	.....	2,715	.....	.....	.....	2,715
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	117
Total ...	.....	.....	58,059	.....	.....	....	58,059
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	81,665	.....	.....	3,657	85,322
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	43,19,897	.....	.....	7,68,095	50,87,992
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
34A. Bangalore Electric Tramway.	5,304	.....	5,304	.....	.....	.....	5,304
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	29,605	.....	29,605	.....	.....	.....	29,605
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	6,43,693	. ....	6,43,693	.....	.....	.....	6,43,693
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	6,78,602	.....	.....	.....	6,78,602
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	85,539	.....	85,539	.....	.....	.....	85,539
Establishment	.....	.....	498	.....	.. ...	.....	498
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Total, Contributions ...	. ....	.....	86,061	.. ...	.....	.....	86,061
Total, Electrical Department ..	.....	.....	7,64,663	.....	.....	.....	7,64,663
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	50,84,560	.....	.....	7,68,095	58,52,655

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1912-13	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,609	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	255,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1911-12	761	21,31,779	109	40,148	246	95,203	3,282	19,97,344	4,398	42,64,474	
	1912-13	758	23,89,354	110	48,476	251	1,19,978	3,252	22,26,403	4,371	47,84,211	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1912-13.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1911-12	Collection during the current year 1912-13	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,06,23,859	1,16,94,567	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed				96,88,537	95,33,156		
2. Fluctuating ...	12,08,124	1,05,44,947	1,17,53,071	5,71,339	5,21,575	28,441	12,24,338
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				3,88,339	4,45,561		
Total ...	12,08,124	1,05,44,947	1,17,53,071	1,06,48,215	1,05,00,292	28,441	12,24,338
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	19,25,972	19,25,972	19,07,758	19,25,972	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	10,250	10,250	11,140	10,250	...	...
Total ...	...	19,36,222	19,36,222	19,18,898	19,36,222	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber				5,04,609	5,37,651		
2. Sandalwood ...	2,75,771	33,16,931	35,92,702	12,49,034	22,88,115	3,148	2,95,833
3. Miscellaneous ..				4,52,284	4,67,952		
Total ...	2,75,771	33,16,931	35,92,702	22,05,927	32,93,721	3,148	2,95,833
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	500	48,667	49,167	40,146	48,487	...	680
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,42,786	46,49,752	47,92,538	41,35,484	46,29,362	2,262	1,60,914
3. Ganja license fees ...	509	58,034	58,543	30,808	56,564	...	1,979
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	65,308	65,308	64,215	65,308	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	8,411	15,684	24,095	10,725	14,367	989	8,739
Total ...	1,52,206	48,37,445	49,89,651	42,81,378	48,14,088	3,251	1,72,312
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	5,02,738	5,02,738	5,04,943	5,02,738	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,350	7,350	7,492	7,350	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	4,04,360	4,04,360	3,92,648	4,04,360	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	26,987	26,987	10,344	26,987	..	...
Total ...	...	9,41,435	9,41,435	9,15,427	9,41,435	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1911-12	Collection during the current year 1912-13	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ..	...	4,133	4,133	1,936	4,133	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	48,453	48,453	38,373	48,453	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	6,055	6,055	6,504	6,055	...	...
Total ...	...	58,641	58,641	46,813	58,641	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	32,087	32,087	20,687	32,087	...	...
2. Tolls	...	29,465	29,465	23,740	29,465	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	89,761	2,69,435	3,59,196	2,77,647	2,65,570	...	93,626
4. Customs on supari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,118	4,647	5,765	5,243	4,474	...	1,291
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	7,863	7,863	10,029	7,863	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	24,144	24,144	21,308	24,144	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,63,787	1,63,787	1,46,614	1,63,787	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	..	1,12,319	1,12,319	1,09,646	1,12,319	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,82,848	1,82,848	1,84,770	1,82,848	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	86,925	86,925	80,489	86,925	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	1,11,604	1,11,604	82,662	1,11,604	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	3,419	3,419	7,996	3,419	...	...
Total ...	90,879	10,28,543	11,19,422	9,70,831	10,24,505	...	94,917
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	64,520	64,520	37,553	64,520	.	...
2. Interests–							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	7,06,812	7,06,812	4,03,522	7,06,812	...	...
(*b*) On loans ...	...	3,82,338	3,82,338	84,188	3,82,338	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	32,317	32,317	36,076	32,317	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields.	...	3,09,001	3,09,001	1,85,766	3,09,001	..	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	80,287	80,287	1,87,749	80,287	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1911-12	Collection during the current year 1912-13	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,28,009	1,28,009	1,55,734	1,28,009	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	..	1,725	1,725	3,624	1,725	...	...
Total ...	...	17,05,009	17,05,009	10,94,212	17,05,009	...	...
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	6,40,129	6,40,129	5,87,103	6,40,129	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,62,088	10,62,088	10,34,599	10,62,088	...	...
Total ...	...	17,02,217	17,02,217	16,21,702	17,02,217	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	17,26,980	2,60,71,390	2,77,98,370	2,37,03,403	2,59,76,130	34,840	17,87,400
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	4,06,918	4,06,918	5,32,609	4,06,918	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	2,46,466	2,46,466	2,28,838	2,46,466	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	32,64,597	32,64,597	21,88,429	32,64,597	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	5,39,899	5,39,899	6,07,074	5,39,899	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	42,23,582	42,23,582	32,36,773	42,23,582	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	15,43,853	15,43,853	20,77,909	15,43,853	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	5,23,885	5,23,885	3,56,133	5,23,885	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	25,082	25,082	10,526	25,082	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	7,63,355	7,63,355	9,20,281	7,63,355	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,15,37,637	1,15,37,637	1,01,58,572	1,15,37,637	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	17,26,980	3,76,09,028	3,93,36,007	3,38,61,975	3,75,13,767	34,840	17,87,400
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,44,85,834	4,92,08,334	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1911-12	Current year 1912-13	Previous year 1911-12	Current year 1912-13	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,31,000	2,56,000	3,37,192	2,80,601	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	642	2,280	
Total ...	2,31,000	2,56,000	3,37,834	2,82,881	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,18,000	8,03,300	8,14,725	7,37,794	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	7,100	9,650	2,331	9,834	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	20,500	21,000	23,109	24,442	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,45,600	8,33,950	8,40,165	7,72,070	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	6,40,100	7,83,200	5,23,191	7,06,058	
3. Account Department	1,15,900	1,22,800	1,20,913	1,25,295	
4. District Administration and land revenue	9,74,200	9,72,700	9,39,392	9,34,384	
5. Excise	3,43,000	3,42,000	3,35,201	3,33,824	
6. Forests	6,83,000	7,14,000	7,13,922	6,96,233	
7. Police	9,95,700	10,24,700	10,13,643	10,14,025	
8. Jail Department	1,27,000	1,51,000	1,11,620	1,14,981	
9. Law and Justice charges	8,00,500	8,03,500	7,95,219	7,99,321	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,00,000	2,04,000	2,20,986	2,32,175	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,70,800	1,54,000	1,48,600	1,46,246	
13. Army	14,93,000	14,74,000	14,48,796	13,88,761	
14. Scientific & other minor departments	4,49,500	3,52,000	3,39,867	3,25,846	
15. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	89,92,700	90,97,900	87,11,350	88,17,149	
D. Public Instruction	11,82,100	14,50,100	10,75,166	11,50,155	
E. Medical charges	8,05,100	8,57,700	6,99,127	7,86,109	
F. Religious charges	3,54,000	3,60,000	3,44,792	3,50,947	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1911-12	Current year 1912-13	Previous year 1911-12	Current year 1912-13	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	4,06,000	13,25,000	1,48,639	2,46,166	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	56,000	6,86,000	50,932	34,909	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric tramways...	.....	7,00,000	.....	.....	
Total ...	4,62,000	27,11,000	1,99,571	2,81,075	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	13,95,000	34,47,000	17,62,939	25,48,327	
2. Repairs	8,75,000	8,81,000	9,11,360	8,82,712	
3. Establishment	6,26,500	6,83,000	5,99,613	6,35,773	
4. Tools and Plant	48,500	36,000	1,32,143	1,32,675	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	—13,364	—13,159	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	29,45,000	49,47,000	33,92,691	41,86,328	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	17,400	29,350	7,231	27,149	
J. Pensions	11,63,000	11,60,000	11,41,908	11,97,065	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,06,000	3,94,000	3,74,636	4,35,399	
2. Registration charges	85,000	85,000	83,966	83,958	
3. Agricultural charges	75,100	1,06,500	77,894	62,424	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,29,463	3,33,347	
5. Miscellaneous	10,80,000	2,30,500	6,98,998	1,81,766	
Total ...	19,79,100	11,49,000	15,64,957	10,96,894	
Total Services ...	2,24,77,000	2,63,52,000	2,18,14,792	2,24,47,822	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	31,06,164	71,512	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	21,09,102	32,29,532	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,94,756	5,37,108	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	29,85,546	99,17,285	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	20,23,923	14,53,258	
Loans given	.....	.....	1,56,978	3,35,693	
6 Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	16	318	
Total Debt Heads ...	.. ...	.....	1,09,76,475	1,55,44,706	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	3,27,91,267	3,79,92,528	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,16,94,567	1,12,15,806	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,44,85,834	4,92,08,334	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1912.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
* 131 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,288,622	11,558	6,759	2,399	1,210	1,060	.....	130	4,26,654	7,331·11	390·61	7,721·72	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1912.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	108,399	109,002	603	.....	111,943	102,820	.....	9,123	19·00	19·11	19·62	18·02	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1912-13.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13	Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	391	429	383	346	1,22,117	...	...	10,635	13	1,32,765
1	1	Do for women	3	4	2	2	10,271	...	...	...	...	10,271
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	180	182	155	138	22,945	572	...	...	57	23,374
1	1	Do for women	4	4	3	3	1,361	..	...	...	...	1,361
8	8	Total ...	578	619	543	489	1,56,694	372	...	10,635	70	1,67,771
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,794	4,171	3,029	3,530	90,668	...	100	60,305	16,612	1,67,685
..	2	Do Vernacular, for boys	...	25	...	15	153	...	...	...	...	153
133	141	Middle Schools, English, for boys	19,726	20,661	14,028	15,793	94,452	9,182	4,956	71,464	19,951	2,00,005
83	83	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,229	8,082	5,457	5,878	34,808	...	14,782	1,899	4,049	55,538
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	42	50	32	35	12,260	...	...	157	4,903	17,320
8	8	Middle Schools do	862	908	708	774	19,240	...	40	3,102	14,165	36,547
68	73	Do Vernacular, for girls	6,875	7,584	4,083	4,694	62,777		1,610	375	13,507	78,269
308	323	Total ...	39,528	41,481	27,337	30,719	3,14,358	9,182	21,488	1,37,302	73,187	5,55,517
		Primary Schools.										
1,955	2,046	Primary Schools, for boys	69,492	73,971	47,905	52,889	32,649	2,46,944	5,233	2,398	12,538	2,99,762
222	272	Do for girls	10,683	12,286	6,643	8,033	35,581	16,219	2,908	43	23,082	77,833
2,177	2,318	Total ...	80,175	86,257	54,548	60,872	68,230	2,63,163	8,141	2,441	35,620	3,77,595
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	181	205	166	202	28,722	4,273	...	1	401	33,397
2	2	Do do Mistresses	19	28	17	19	4,043	392	...	...	1,233	5,668
1	1	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	10	11	9	8	5,775	..	...	680	592	7,047
21	22	Industrial Schools for men	1,151	1,084	786	828	5,751	18,108	...	331	60,790	84,980
1	1	Do do for women	105	94	94	90	525	...	...	...	1,187	1,712
3	2	Commercial Schools	119	94	88	77	900	...	...	1,517	11	2,428
40	42	Sanskrit Schools	1,547	1,580	1,127	1,300	6,743	...	537	1,864	4,766	13,910
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	32	35	23	28	1,080	...	30	...	1,294	2,404
1	1	Engineering School	46	51	41	48	...	7,794	...	1,231	...	9,025
74	76	Total ...	3,210	3,182	2,351	2,600	53,539	30,567	567	5,624	70,274	1,60,571
2,567	2,725	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	123,491	131,539	84,779	94,680	5,92,821	3,03,284	30,196	1,56,002	1,79,151	12,61,454
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
6	3	Advanced	121	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,905	1,840	Elementary	25,602	24,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,911	1,843	Total, Private Institutions ...	25,723	24,901	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	..	...	...	6,10,050	58,900	300	25,723	44,876	7,39,849
4,478	4,568	Grand Total ...	149,214	156,440	84,779	94,680	12,02,871	3,62,184	30,496	1,81,725	2,24,027	20,01,303

GPB—650—13-12-13.